The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896. NO. 17

CO. CONVENTION

DEMOCRATS INSTRUCT FOR PATTISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Delegates Selected by Saturday's Convention to the State Convention.—Resolutions Adopted.

The Democratic County Convention of 1895, was re-convened, and met in the court house on Saturday, 11 a. m., of last week for the purpose of electing five delegates to the state convention. County chairman, Newton Spangler, called the convention to order. On motion of Dr. White, Hugh Taylor, Esq. was unanimously chosen chairman of the convention.

The chairman, in a brief but appropriate speech thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him, and congratulated the assembled Democracy upon the harmony that prevailed, and the victory that was sure to follow in this county, as a result of the good feeling prevailing. Our principles are fast and true, have lived and gone on, while other parties and their tenets have died. Mr. Taylor paid a deserved tribute to the efficiency of County Chairman Spangler. Mr. Taylor is one of the rising young Democrats of this county.

W. C. Heinle, R. D. Foreman and W. K. Alexander, were chosen a committee on resolutions.

On motion of H. B. Herring, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as delegates to the Allentown convention, viz: I. H. Eskrige, W. H. Denlinger, Balser Weber, W. B. Mingle and Geo. W. Jackson.

On motion of James Cornelly, Col. J. L. Spangler was called upon to address the convention, and congratulated the Democracy upon its harmony, and hoped the same would prevail in the approaching convention to place in nomination a county ticket, on June 9. Victory seemed to be certain; our party has lived from the days of Jefferson and its principles will live forever. Col. Spangler spoke highly of Gov. Pattison and was frequently applauded.

D. F. Fortney, esq., was next loudly called for and delivered a brief speech, full of his old time vigor, and eloquently referred to the doings of the Democratic party as right and patriotic, and eulogized the administration of President Cleveland as eminently wise. The audience gave Mr. Fortney's address rounds of applause.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Heinle:

The Democracy of Centre county in convention assembled resolves:

1. That we endorse the wise and patriotic administration of Grover Cleveland. We commend his efforts to sustain the honor and credit of the nation in his purpose to maintain the gold standard as the only safe basis upon which the financial policy of this government can rest so as to maintain our high standing among the nations of the earth, restore permanent confidence to the business of the country, and prosperity and happiness to the people. We rejoice in his broad and heroic enunciation of the Monroe doctrine and his determination to teach the Monachical governments of the earth that as a people, we cannot and will not tolerate the extensions of their institutions, or the acquisition by them of any additional territory on this continent. We commend his administration in enforcing a strong foreign policy and at the same time preserving the peaceful relations that have so long existed between our government and every other government in the world.

2. That believing in the availability and pre-eminent fitness, mindful of the great victories the Democracy of Pennsylvania has won under his leadership, proud of the executive ability manifested while chief magistrate of this commonwealth, having faith in his honesty, integrity, and courage as a man, pure in private life, clean in his public career, knowing that his views on the financial and tariff questions are sound and in accord with those of the present Democratic administration, always with the people as against rings, monopolies and irresponsible bosses, believing that his nomination would secure for the Democratic party the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, we declare the Honorable Robert E. Pattison as our choice for President of the United States, and instruct the delegates this day elected to the State Convention to do whatever they can to secure for him the support of the Pennsylvania delegation at the coming Democratic National Convention.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid applause.

A. S. Graman, was recommended unanimously as a delegate to the National Convention, an honor well deserved, as Mr. Garman is one of the truest Democrats in the county. The convention then adjourned.

—The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, has the most complete and modern stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods of any establishment in Pennsylvania. No shelf-worn stock, everything new and latest style. Prices way down, and every sale made satisfactory. Go see the new room.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

OPENING OF P. R. R. CO'S

New Delaware River Bridge. Inauguration of All-Rail Train Service to the Seashore.

The new Delaware River Bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be opened to travel by the inauguration of through passenger train service from Broad Street Station to Atlantic City, commencing Sunday, April 19, 1896.

A morning express train will leave Broad Street Station daily at 9.05 a. m., after arrival of the night express trains from all portions of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and arrive at Atlantic City at 10.55 a. m.

An afternoon express train will leave Broad Street Station daily at 7.00 p. m., and arrive at Atlantic City at 8.50 p. m. This train will connect with the Day Express and Main Line Express from all points in Pennsylvania and the West and North, and the train leaving Washington at 3.15 p. m., and Baltimore at 4.20 p. m.

Returning, a morning train will leave Atlantic City daily at 10.10 a. m. arriving at Broad Street Station at 11.57 a. m. and connecting with the Pennsylvania Limited and the Fast Line to the West and North, and the 12.09 noon train for Baltimore and Washington. Another train will leave Atlantic City daily at 4.45 p. m., arriving at Broad Street Station at 6.40 p. m., and connecting with the 6.55 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington and the evening trains for all points on the Pennsylvania System.

All of these trains will carry parlor cars.

An extra fare of twenty-five cents will be charged in each direction on trains via the Delaware River Bridge, in connection with tickets good via Market Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

By the opening of this new all-rail route to the seashore the transfer of passengers and baggage through Philadelphia will be avoided, and, as will be seen by the connections given above, the territory from which passengers can reach Atlantic City in a daylight journey has been extended in every direction—to Pittsburg, Buffalo, Danville, and Norfolk, Va.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Wayne township, March 25, Cynthia Eugene, daughter of David and Barbara Foust, aged 1 year.

In Wayne township, March 24, Jno. Gilliland, aged 79 years.

In Armagh twp., April 11, Jonathan Henry, aged 85 years.

In Decatur twp., April 9, James Emery, only son of Samuel and Maria Muthersbough, aged 5 years.

In Wayne twp., April 5, Peter Rheam, aged 65 years.

In Lewistown, April 12, Samuel Steely, aged 73 years.

At Yeagertown, April 13, Joseph, son of James Tulley, aged 7 years.

An Exciting Race.

On Monday evening J. Will Conley and family were driving from Howard to Bellefonte in a carriage with two horses. Along the road several miles from Bellefonte, a team of horses and wagon broke loose and started on a mad run after the occupants of the carriage. The team was heard and there was no way of escaping the oncoming team except by keeping ahead. Will was driving and he put his team down to a dead run, keeping ahead. The race kept up for several miles until the runaway team turned off at a cross-road. But for Will's presence of mind in whipping up his horses a fatal accident may have resulted.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Died in Ohio.

Mrs. Krider, wife of Dr. J. B. Krider, of Bucyrus, Ohio, died on Monday of last week, after a lingering illness of several months. She suffered greatly of paralysis, and her entire body was affected except her heart and brain. She was a sister of Mrs. Stover, of Bellefonte, and was a native of Penns valley.

Died in Colorado.

Last week Mrs. Benjamin Schrock, who for many years had been a resident of Bellefonte died at the home of her daughter Mrs. D. S. Elliot, of Monte Vista, Col., where she had been visiting. Mrs. Schrock, was born at Potters Mills, this county.

—A Ball and Bat given away with every Boys' $3.00 Suit at Faubles.

How to Take Toll.

Judge White, in his list of opinions handed down in common pleas No. 2, Pittsburg, informed turnpike companies that they must collect toll on the spot, and that if they once allow a man to pass through or past a toll gate without paying that toll is lost. There were two cases before the court on appeal from the decision of a justice of the peace. The Sharpsburg and Kittaning turnpike company brought suits against Robert Kerr and M. E. Kerr for six cents each. They had been allowed to pass a toll-gate without paying, but they were known to be good for the money. The justice rendered judgments for six cents and the costs and the defendants appealed. Judge White reversed the justices decisions. The judge said that if a toll collector allowed a person to pass through a gate without paying, he could not afterward be sued for the toll.

Another Telephone Line.

The telephone company strung an extra wire from Bellefonte to Centre Hall last week, and put the 'phones on this side of the mountain on two lines. There were sixteen phones on the line and the service was too heavy to accommodate the subscribers, and another line was necessary. Spring Mills was given a line of its own and now all do not want the wire at once. In matter of phones Centre Hall has eleven subscribers and this is a large number considering the population. These are connected by three distinct wires from the Bellefonte exchange.

State Notes.

Hon. James Kerr, it is said, declines to be a candidate for Congress in this 28th district. He may be a candidate for Congressman-at-large.

The Pittsburg Post wonders why Governor Hastings, of Bellefonte, has deserted McKinley when his county recently gave such a big majority for the Ohio man.

Those who count the Pennsylvania delegates should not forget that two national delegates in Philadelphia were positively instructed for Speaker Reed for President.

Are Still Active.

Father Tressler, of Linden Hall, informed us he was 95 years of age, and he seems hearty enough to reach the 100.

Daniel Garman, of Bellefonte, is now scoring the 78th year, and looks to be only 70.

Mr. George Shaffer, of Madisonburg, is now 85 years of age, and looks ten years younger than he is.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

G. W. Long, Farmers Mills, and Ada A. Long, Penn Cave.

Stewart Weston and Verna Thomas, of Port Matilda.

Milliken Walker, of Boggs township, and Nannie Yearick, of Howard.

J. E. Gutelius, of Millheim, and Bessie A. Stover, of Madisonburg.

No Big Catches.

The legal trout season opened last Wednesday, and some of our sports took a turn at the finny tribe. The catches were small, and scientific Simon Harper only brought home about a half dozen. If he don't get them, you can bet they won't be coaxed out ot the water.

Died at Lock Haven.

Joe Parsons, a former citizen of Bellefonte, was found dead in his bed at Lock Haven last Thursday, from the effects of alcoholism. He was a club-footed shoemaker, and been indulging quite freely for some time. He was aged about 41 years, and leaves a wife and several children.

—A Ball and Bat given away with every Boys' $3.00 Suit at Faubles.

Will Erect a Glass Manufactory.

A large glass manufactory will be erected on Montgomery creek, Clearfield county, by Pittsburg capitalists, who have leased 520 acres of land for that purpose. An inexhaustible supply of the finest sand for glass has been found along the creek.

—A Ball and Bat given away with every Boys' $3.00 Suit at Faubles.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office.

Temperature	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 15	62	52	clear.
" 16	85	73	clear.
" 17	80	56	clear.
" 18	90	62	clear.
" 19	87	58	clear
" 20	83	57	fair.
" 21	73	64	fair.
" 22	66	40	fair.

Monday evening, 20th, thunder gust .60 in. rain.

—A Ball and Bat given away with every Boys' $3.00 Suit at Faubles.

CAPITOL NEWS

REED SUSPICIOUS OF HIS HENCHMEN.

Boomers Knifing the Czar, and His Chances Slim for the Nomination.—No Reciprocity Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Speaker Reed is getting suspicious of some of those who have undertaken the task of making him the Republican candidate for President. One of the men under suspicion is Quay. Reed is said to believe that in addition to dickering with other candidates for the nomination, Quay has got the idea in his head that if McKinley and Reed can both be thrown down he can himself get the nomination (Gee Whiz! wouldn't Quay's nomination be a veritable windfall for the Democratic party?) Others have known that Quay's head had become swelled with the Presidential idea sometime, and have believed that if he could at any time during the St. Louis convention get the nomination for himself he would have no hesitation in gobbling it up regardless of his obligations to Mr. Reed or to anybody else. And there isn't the slightest doubt that the practical politicians of the Platt-Clarkson stripe would sooner see Quay nominated than anyone yet named. He belongs to their class and they would know just how to deal with him. Surely no man has a better right to be suspicious of these men than Mr. Reed, whom they are pretending to be supporting in his fight for that nomination. They may vote for Mr. Reed and they may get him nominated, but if they do, it will be because they find that they cannot do better for themselves by supporting somebody else.

The Democratic "steering" committee has served notice upon Republican Senators that while desiring not to raise any obstacles to early adjournment, if the Republicans are willing to return to the people with a record of having done nothing except to pass the Appropriation bills, they insist upon being consulted upon all the measures to be taken up during the remainder of the session and will not grant unanimous consent to take up anything that has not been previously agreed upon.

The movement started by Senator Hawley, of Conn., to take the printing of the postage stamps away from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington, and give it to the lowest private bidder is making rapid progress and if the friends of real economy in public expenditures do not watch their P's and Q's the schemers will get it through. It is difficult to understand how any man can have the cheek to stand up and advocate this step backward in the face of the advantages the government has gained by taking charge of this work. The stamps are better printed, there are more safeguards around their distribution, and considerably more than $50,000 a year is saved.

The Republican majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means has decided not to report any reciprocity bill during this Congress, giving as the reason the uncertainty of what action the Senate would take upon such a bill and the presence of the Democratic President. The real reason is that the Republicans do not care to define the exact party policy on this subject as a bill would have to do, believing that it will make more votes by leaving the question open so that any sort of promise that may be demanded may be made.

There was a time when a Senator who was accused of having lied by another Senator, as Gear, of Iowa, was by Allen, of Nebraska; would not have stood up and quietly said that he took no exception to the language, as Mr. Gear did, but it seems to have gone by. Still there are Senators who believe that calling a man a liar is equivalent to striking him and who are prepared to live up to that belief at all times. The occasion of the Allen-Gear episode was the Pacific Railroads Bill, which Mr. Gear, as Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee reported to the Senate, and it was directly caused by Mr. Gear having stated that Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, stood for the confiscation of railroad property, the telegraph and the telephone, and the issuance of paper to pay for them. This railroad bill may be the cause of a very bitter fight in the Senate—Czar Reed can put it through the House without any trouble—because of the belief of some Senators that it is entirely too favorable to Huntington.

The Dupont case is still nominally before the Senate, but nobody will be greatly surprised if it is never voted upon. The Republicans are now certain that they cannot seat him unless some Senators who have announced their determination to vote against him can be changed by pressure, circumstances or time, and for that reason it is being allowed to drag along.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon Senator Gorman to get him to change his mind about not going to the Chicago convention, but so far he sticks to what he said first—that he will not go.

COBURN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ganes Died on Saturday after a Lingering Illness.

Jacob Kerstetter, H. M. Swartz and A. P. Zerby attended the Democratic County Convention at Bellefonte on Saturday, as delegates from Penn township.

R. F. Vonada and J. F. Garthoff, Esq., had legal business in Bellefonte on last Saturday and attended the County Convention.

Mr. Croll has had a new board walk built along his lots, which is quite an improvement, as the former one was dangerous for pedestrians to walk upon.

Merchant T. F. Meyer is in Philadelphia this week buying his stock for spring and summer trade.

An itinerant umbrella mender made Rome howl on Monday evening by his soul-subduing songs.

Luther Guisewite has purchased the boiler used by the Little Sugar Valley Lumber Company, in Little Sugar Valley, and had it brought to this place on Monday.

Frank Bartges, who in the spring moved on the Evart farm, lost a valuable cow on Sunday. The bovine broke into the chop box a few days previous and overate herself—greedy villain—and as a consequence passed in her checks on the above mentioned day.

Word was received here by telegraph one day last week that Andrew Weaver, who was serving a two year and nine month's sentence in the Western Penitentiary, for robbing a shanty belonging to Stover and Witmyer, of this place, had died in that institution of Bright's disease. By order of the Overseers of the Poor, his remains were buried by the authorities of the Penitentiary.

The members of the United Evangelical church at this place, organized a Society of Christian Endeavor on Sunday. We now have two such organizations at this place.

Miss Plance Bowersox, who had been staying at George Bower's in Haines township the last few weeks, was brought home last Friday, suffering from nervous prostration; she is slowly recovering at this writing.

Mr. Russell, of Milroy, has rented the store room on the corner, of M. D. Rockey and will try and dispose of a lot of surplus goods left on hand in selling his store at Milroy to Mr. Kulp formerly of this place; he also deals in country produce.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ganes, who has been making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Platt for the last year or two, died on last Saturday forenoon, at the age of 70 years, 3 months and 8 days. She had been complaining of a complication of diseases for a long time. Deceased joined the Evangelical church when she was seventeen years of age, and ever since has been a consistent member of the same. Her husband preceded her to the grave about fourteen years ago. Two sons and one daughter also died before the subject of this sketch. Five daughters survive her; Mary, intermarried with Henry Zerby; Sarah, intermarried with James A. Kooney, Levina, wife of J. J. D. Platt, Huldah, wife of Samuel Ripka, and Minerva R., widow of George Fortney, late of Altoona, Pa. Her remains were interred in the Mountain cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. Lohr officiating.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Run by the Family.

The spectacle of a woman working in a saw mill in the capacity of fireman, may be seen within two miles of Du Bois. A man named Miller has a small portable mill on the outlying district, and has been operating it with a crew composed of himself, his wife and a twelve year old son.

—See our great assortment of Straw Hats—Faubles.

LINDEN HALL.

Visitors Who Have Been Circulating Among Us the Past Week.

Miss Mary Miller, of Lemont, was a pleasant and welcome guest of Misses Lizzie and Katie Zeigler a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swabb, of Centre Hall, were guests at the home of George Swabb, at this place on Sunday.

Miss Magdalena Calloway, of Bellefonte, was the guest of her friend, Miss Fredda Hess over Sunday.

The sad news was received here on Sunday of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Garis, of Coburn. She was the mother of Mrs. Samuel Ripka, of this place, and was well known through here.

Jacob Herman, of Lemont, Republican candidate for Sheriff, was in town on Thursday last, shaking hands with his many friends.

The season for gardening and housecleaning is here and our busy and thrifty house-wives are busy in the house and out.

Mrs. C. C. Gettig, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Quite a number of people were complaining of the warm weather last week, it having set very hard on the people all at once.

Rev. C. H. Goodling preached a very interesting and able sermon on Sunday afternoon to a large and appreciative audience; Sunday school was well attended in the afternoon, also the prayer meeting in the evening.

Mrs. Wm. Stover has been very ill for the past week with pleurisy; we hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McClellan, of this place, were visiting friends at Tusseyville on Sunday.

S. J. Wagner, of Tusseyville, was seen in town a few hours on Tuesday last.

Mrs. William Bible, of this place, spent Tuesday in Bellefonte.

Mrs. David Snyder presented her husband with a little baby girl; Dave would have been more pleased had it been a girl.

OAK HALL.

Items of Interest of the Past Week from that Thriving Town.

Jacob Markle is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. Ira C. Korman is also on the sick list.

One of Henry Homan's children is sick at present.

W. H. Close, while trimming trees last week, cut his hand badly. It is healing fast however.

There is a great deal of sickness among horses about this place.

Barney lost one of his mules on Saturday.

T. F. Gramley traded horses with Naly Dale Monday.

Our hack driver and mail carrier is quite lively since he drives two ponies.

W. O. Rearick, of Centre Hall, was in our town making sales of his corn planters last week.

E. B. Peters and W. H. Close are busy painting their houses.

Our enterprising miller made a nice shipment of corn and oats this week. For good flour call on him.

If you want a bargain in a bicycle or hay rake, hay tedder, and spring harrow, call on Ira C. Korman.

Our stream has been flooded with fishermen of late.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ½ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. A dwelling house, stable, 2 acres of ground with orchard, adjoining the above, known as the Michael Condo property, is also offered for sale. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf

The Wheat Crop.

Centre county's wheat crop is likely to be only about one-third of an average crop. Union county is reported as being about 60 per cent. and Northumberland about 40 per cent.

—A Ball and Bat given away with every Boys' $3.00 Suit at Faubles.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

A Broken Horn---Cure for the Stretches---Disease in Fowls---Brains, the Farmer's Remedy.

A BROKEN HORN.

When cows are at play, they frequently break off the horns; that is, the outer shell of them, leaving the inner core, which will bleed, and is very tender. There is nothing serious about this, and if the bleeding core is wrapped in a tarry bandage, it will heal in a few days, and soon become covered with new horn. It will never regain its shape, but will always be deformed.—New York Times.

CURE FOR THE "STRETCHES."

"When a sheep has the 'stretches," writes D. H. Thing, "pour down its throat a pint bottle full of a decoction of thoroughwort (Eupatorium perfoliatum), made as strong as possible by steeping until as black as ink. Do this the first time the sheep begins to stretch, and it has never failed to cure, in my forty years' experience. Gather and dry the herb, so as to have it on hand for the purpose."—American Agriculturist.

DISEASE IN FOWLS.

Fowls are subject to a disease known as anthrax, the results of which is to produce boils or purulent swellings on various parts of the body. Sometimes the combs turn black and at other times bluish, both showing that the blood is darker than usual, whence the name of the disease, which means black. It is contagious, and generally fatal, so that it is not worth the trouble and time to try to save them, but it is best to kill the diseased ones and purify the house by burning sulphur in it and limewashing it, by which the others may be saved. It is well, too, to give the other fowls each a teaspoonful of solution of hyposulphate of soda in water as strong as it can be made—a saturated solution, as it is termed—once a day, and mix a little of it in some soft food. It is encouraged by giving too much grain food, and no fresh green food, such as chopped cabbage, which is a natural substitute for the grass obtained in the summer.

BRAINS, THE FARMER'S REMEDY.

Slipshod farming will never again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years ago. Anybody who could hold a plow or a cradle or a scythe, and knew enough to sow and plant and reap at the proper season, could farm. All there was to do was to plant corn and sow wheat and oats and grass seed, harvest and market them. The animals that were bred did not amount to much anyhow. In the East the local butcher would come around and buy the calves, and as a cow was a cow it did not make any difference how long she lived. The business was dead easy, as far as management went. It was then all work and no management, but now the management is the principal things. The farmer must think, and think hard. He finds it necessary to diversify his crops, more than ever, and he is often at a loss to decide in which direction to do it. He has the brains to compete with both on and off the farm. Bogus butters, cotton-seed oil lard, and aduleations of every one of his products that can be adulterated are placed side by side with his productions in the market; and it is of no use for him to grumble about it. While he is grumbling, the other fellow gets the money. He must not grumble, but think and plan. He must recognize the fact that agricultural pursuits, like other lines of business, have their complications, and that nothing on earth but the exercise of the gray matter in his head will unravel them.—Farmer's Voice.

SEED POTATOES.

The best way to cut seed potatoes is a problem upon which no two farmers agree, and concerning which numberless experiments have been tried by farmers generally, as well as by experiment stations. Results at all the stations have been carefully studied by J. F. Duggar, who concludes (Farmers' Bulletin No. 35, United States Department of Agriculture,) that it is more "important to cut the tuber into compact pieces of nearly uniform size than to shap the pieces so as to have a definite number of eyes on each set. No piece should be entirely devoid of eyes, and the majority of the seed pieces should be large enough to support at least two eyes, and better three or more."

The yield from planting the seed or bud end is larger than from the stem or butt end of the tuber, the eyes on the seed end being first to germinate, and hence of especial importance when an early crop is desired. The total crop increases with every increase in the size of seed pieces from the single eye to the whole potato; this increase occurs both in the large and in the small potatoes, but chiefly in the latter. The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato.

"The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato, on account of the excessive amount of seed required in planting entire tubers. Taking the average of many experiments, it was found that for every 100 bushels of net salable crop grown from single eyes, there were 114 bushels from two-eye pieces, 131 bushels from quarters, and 139 bushels from halves, but only 129 bushels from planting whole potatoes. These results favor the use of halves as seed pieces, if seed potatoes and crops are assumed to be of equal value per bushel; but, when seed potatoes command a very high price per bushel, quarters may be used to advantage. It is better to place in one hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight. Small potatoes can sometimes be used for seed with profit, in which case they should be planted whole.

"Leading growers are careful to select for seed medium to large tubers of good shape, and their example should be followed."

SWARMING OF BEES.

While dividing has taken the place of swarming to a very great extent, swarming is preferable in many instances, says A. H. Duff. A good swarm of bees, for real business, cannot be substituted by any division. A natural swarm for the first twenty days will store double the amount of honey, and in many cases five pounds to one, that any division of equal strength will do. It will take a division all of twenty days to catch up to a natural swarm in condition for storing honey. It makes some difference where the division is located after the colony is divided. If it is set in the same apiary, all the old bees, or the working force, will return to the old location, and no work of any consequence will be done for ten days or more. If the same division is taken one or more miles away, then but little if any of the working force returns; hence they are in much better condition for business, but will not even then equal a natural swarm.

When honey is the sole object, I have always obtained the best results by allowing my best colonies to cast a swarm, if reasonably strong. It is true we cannot count largely on swarms if we hive them in empty hives; but, to receive the best results, we must use either empty combs or foundation instead. The swarming limit should extend to first swarms only, as there can be no advantage in after -swarming. Second swarms often do well, but it weakens the parent stock to such an extent that it is not profitable. In hiving swarms, be certain that you have the queen inside of the hive. If you have not discovered the queen in hiving, see that all the bees are in the hive. A small cluster of bees left on the outside may contain the queen, and if so, they are liable to swarm off again, and may leave you for good. After hiving, give them an abundance of ventilation, either by enlarging the entrance, or shading the hive from the hot rays of the sun, or both, and especially if the swarms are large. In swarming, bees fill themselves with honey to the utmost limit; hence more ventilation is required than at any other time. It is always an advantage to give the swarm a frame of a brood from some other colony to commence housekeeping on. Never allow a swarm of bees to remain long after settling, but hive them as soon as possible. Swarms often return to their hive after issuing. This is evidence that the queen has not taken wing with them, and she may be found crawling about the hive, having bad wings and being unable to fly.

A CROP EVERY SIX WEEKS.

What kind of a crop? Why a crop of lettuce; and a valuable one, too, I assure you. When I was in Columbus, in January, I went over to the State University. Of course, I gravitated at once toward a large greenhouse, 100 feet long or more. The center bed, perhaps eight feet wide, contained a crop of Grand Rapids lettuce almost ready to cut and it was one of the most beautiful sights I think I ever saw. Professor Hunt seconded my exclamation that there was hardly a plant in the hands of the florist that made a more striking and beautiful display than a full crop of Grand Rapids lettuce when it is just in its prime. The seed is sown in flats and the plants are transplanted once into the flats before going into the large beds, a sufficient number of plants being kept constantly on hand to fill up the large beds just as soon as the cutting is made. In this way they average a crop from the beds once every six weeks. I cannot give you the figures just now; but at this date, March 10, we are sold out on lettuce, and are paying a neighboring gardener fifteen cents per pound for what we sell. It would be a poor crop indeed that did not average half a pound to the plant, and the plants stand seven inches apart all over the bed. Of course, you have got to attend to things, and know your business, to harvest a crop every six weeks; but anyone who is really anxious, and has average skill, can learn the trade if he sticks to it.

After I was made happy by seeing how successfully they managed the lettuce greenhouse Professor Hunt took us over to the creamery—I guess that is what they call it—and showed us how they teach Ohio boys to make butter by the use of all modern inventions and appliances. Everything was as neat and tidy, and bright and clean, as the appliances in the office of a city merchant; and the students were using all the modern inventions in the line of electricity, chemistry, etc., taking the subject in a scientific way, from the proper caring for and feeding the cow until the gilt-edged butter, cream or cheese is ready for a class of customers who are ready and willing to pay for the finest food product that skill and science can bring out. I hope our experiment colleges will teach the boys, above all things, to be honest, and to stand out against fraud, trickery and deceit wherever found.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A good plant takes no more room than a poor one. Have the good one.

Ewes with poor teeth need especial care if such ewes are kept at all. They cannot eat hard grain.

It does not cost much to buy a half dozen sheep, and that sized flock would be better than none on a poor farm.

A good general rule in sheep husbandry is that the sheep must be petted. It is a timid animal and cannot be kicked and ought not to be sworn at.

Economy and the ability to perform hard work are needful for the average farmer, but to know what and how to do it are equally important to be successful.

Did you ever consider the matter and count up how much you lose annually by not securing the very best seed oats and corn? Now is the time to have it under advertisement.

Don't be afraid to report your successes or failures. What has benefitted you will help others, and your stumbling blocks pointed out will enable others to steer clear of them.

Is your horse well shod, and does his harness fit him? If not, put on a pair of boots one size too large or small, and let down one suspender, and find out for yourself how he feels, says a horseman.

Sheep will both feed and clothe a man, which is more than can be said of other farm animals. Many level-headed farmers still believe in the poor, despised sheep, despite the low prices of recent years.

Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards, says an exchange, yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating old orchards.

Vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, beets, onions and potatoes are relished, and will amply pay for the extra trouble you may be put to in procuring them. In fact it is barely possible to make a success of winter egg production without something of this kind.

If the udder is hard and hot, after lambing, it should be formented by frequently and continuously applying to it a cloth dipped in hot water. Repeated washings with cold water produce the same effect, but more slowly, and with a greater tendency to dry up the milk. If the lamb is dead, and there are indurated tumors in the udder, apply iodine ointment.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

They Were Part and Parcel of the Life of the Ancient Greek.

These closing ten years of the nineteenth century may be called the period of international games. If the Greek gymnastic festival of April, 1896, signified no more than a series of games offering the hospitality of the country, over which the glamour of a glorious past lingers like a rich sunset, it would be a notable event. But it is more than this—far more. The enterprise revives the memory and spirit of an institution which shed a peculiar luster on the history of classic Greece. It entered into the life of the ancient Greek to an extent which we of to-day can scarcely realize. It was associated with his religion, his civic pride, his ideals of art, and his highest patriotism. This institution was the Olympia festival, celebrated every four years at Olympia, on the river Alpheus, near the boarders of Elis and Pisa, and so kept up for more than a thousand years.

There were other national games of a similar sort—such as the Isthmain games; but those, though highly regarded, were of far less dignity and interest. When one speaks, then, of the Olympic games there arises in the mind a picture of those vast gatherings where all Greece, though at the very time divided by civil wars, remembered for a brief period that its borders bounded one people—a people of one blood, one glory, and one destiny. The hold of the Olympic festival on the ancient Hellenic world is seen in the fact that from 776 B. C., time was measured by "Olympiads," or the four year intervals between the games.

The remote origin of this festival is hidden in myths, as is the case with so many customs of the classic ages. In general, all these legends ascribe the games to the demi-god Hercules as founder. Sufficient time had passed for the early form of this festival to have gone into decay, before it was revived and had a historic beginning. This occurred under the patronage of Iphitus, king of Elis, and Lycurgus, the celebrated lawgiver of the Spartan commonwealth. It is fixed at or about 884 B. C. This revival soon lighted a living spark which fired Greek blood everywhere, and in less than half a century the festival became national in character.

Only contestants of pure Hellenic blood were allowed to enter their names. As time rolled on, and the Greeks (who were, you know, great sailors and merchants) pushed their maritime enterprises, and established colonies throughout the whole length and breadth of the Mediterranean, children of the greater Greece, everywhere from the distant borders of Persia to where the city of Marseilles now stands, assembled to struggle for the prize wreath. The interest of the Greek race in these games became a passion. To win a victory in any of the contests reflected as much glory on the athlete and on his community as if he had been the successful general in a great battle. His name was added to the brazen tablets recording the celebrities and benefactors of his native town. If he died on this field of honor,—as was often the case, even in the flush of victory,—he became almost an idol in the public esteem, and his family was ennobled and enriched by public decree.

The cost of a West Point outfit complete is about $90.

WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

ENGLAND'S LATEST RAID ON THE MAHDI'S DEVOTED DERVISHES.

Strength of the English Nile Garrison---About 12,000 Soudanese and Black Troops on Hand---A Chain of Fortresses from Cairo to Wadi-Halfa.

In Egypt the Soudanese troops are kept separate from the black Egyptians proper. They are used only as infantry men. They are considered the most reliable soldiers of the army. Soudanese serve in the army as long as they are fit for duty, but the Egyptian fellahs serve only six years. The English-Egyptian army consists of the battalion, squadron and battery, and contains at present between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Almost half of the army is stationed in Lower Egypt, in Cairo, Suez, Alexandria, and in Saukim on the Red Sea. The half is on the Nile, the halfway between Egypt and the Soudan. Saukim is the starting point of the best army way to the capital of the entire Soudan, formerly Khartoum, now Omdurman. In the present expedition against the Mahdi, Dongolla will form in all probability the basis of operations.

Since the Dervishers made their last vain attempt at Taski in 1888 to push into Lower Egypt, the Nile army forms Egypt's protective wall against the Mahdists. The excellent position of the army, of which the troops in Lower Egypt form the reserve, is primarily due to the Nile, the only military way. Distant marches to the south of the stream are impossible on account of the lack of water in the desert. The outposts of the Mahdi, who is still considered a rebel by England, although no shots have been exchanged for six years, reach the third cataract. At Assouan the civic Egyptian authority ends, as there begins the military province which includes the part of the Nile valley guarded by the army of occupation. The province is under the direct control of the sirdar, or commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. It is noteworthy how long England keeps a colonial country in which safety is not absolute under military authority and in quasi state of siege.

Everything necessary can be taken as far as Assouan by boat from Lower Egypt. A short railway winds about the cataract. Assouan is occupied by two battalions, and with the railway wharf opposite the island of Phila, is protected by a number of small forts. Two river cannon boats armed with a cannon and two Enfield guns, insures between the two cataracts the safety of the communication, which is carried on by ten steamboats. Between Assouan and Wadi-Halfa lies Korosko, which is fortified. Here the boats plying between Assouan and Wadi-Halfa stop over night. It is also the starting point of the great caravan way to Berber and Khartoum. Wadi-Halfa, below the second cataract, is the principal position of the troops guarding the boundary. Here are four battalions, two squadrons, a mule battery and two camel corps. Small forts on both banks of the river protect the approaches to the place. A railroad along the right bank of the river, about twenty miles long, passing around the sataract, leads to the outpost, Sarras, which is also fortified. A corps of twenty camels does picket duty to the south. These forts may do well enough as protection against such an enemy as the Dervishes, but they would be worthless, without exception, if attacked by an enemy with good artillery.

In an army composed of people of different races the chief question is whether the soldiers are reliable—that is completely in the hands of the officers. In Egypt this question especially is a burning one. Although the English officers are obliged to regard in various ways for the country's ruler and his government, and on that account have retained a number of Egyptian officers as battalion commanders, the English officers nevertheless, have succeeded in gaining the full confidence of the soldiers. Another commendable point is their success in instilling into the men a self-confidence, a comprehension of military honor and a pride in their calling. When one remembers what the Egyptian soldiers used to be, how many deserted, how many crippled themselves to keep from starving in the army; when one has seen the dirt-covered fellahs in their villages, when one has known the groveling, slavish, hated, despised fellahs, then must look upon the self-confident appearance of the clean and well-clad soldiers of to-day. Unfortunately the men remain in this condition only so long as they are absent from their dirty villages. But it has been proved that something can be made of the groveling, poor dirty fellahs. As the Soudanese soldiers are married, as a rule, more than one-fourth of them recieve leave of absence every week, the leave lasting twenty-four hours, to visit the village of the Soudanese women near the forts. The men on leave, however, are obliged to drill during the daytime. Sarras, the furtherest post, has one cannon, and two Maxim guns. Sarras lies near the Nile.

The last British war against the Dervishes resulted in the well remembered Nile slaughter pen. It occurred in August, 1889. General Grenfell feigned retreat, drawing the Dervishes into a trap in which their entire force was slaughtered.

The Dervishes wore themselves out by desperate and repeated charges. The brunt of the assaults was borne by the infantry line of the Twentieth Hussars, out the Egyptian cavalry and the Egyptian horse artillery rendered excellent service.

It was a scene of revolting slaughter such as could scarcely occur where both combatants are civilized soldiers. Nor did the responsibility for the butchery rest upon the English and their Egyptian allies. Long after the fate of the day had been decided, after all hope of recovering their lost ground must have been abandoned by the fanatical Dervishes, they continued to hurl themselves upon their foes, only to be mercilessly mowed down as ripe grain before the reaper. They refsed all quarter and gave none, but with a grim determination that knew but two issues to a fight—victory or death—they fought as bravely and as stubbornly when the deadly fire of their enemies had cut great swathes in their ranks and when every movement was hampered by the piled-up bodies of their own dead, as when first, with unbroken front and confident of victory, they faced their foes.

It was while leading the scattered remnants of his brave warriors in this forlorn hope that the Dervish leader, Wad-el-N'Jumi, fell, pierced by a bullet, in his brain. His followers, nothing daunted by his fate, dashed themselves, over and over again, upon the pitiless and unbroken line of rifle-barrels in front of them, and kept up the fight long after every vestige of organization among them had been destroyed, and when nothing was left for the scattered fanatics but to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

PREPARING HORSE MEAT.

A Comparatively New Industry in the United States.

The use of horseflesh for food is a comparatively new thing in the east, but it is growing. One of the important monthly magazines has in preparation an extended article, which will appear soon, devoted to the scarce but thriving industry.

I met the other day the artist for this magazine, who lately received the commission to prepare pictures for the forthcoming article. He had considerable trouble in executing the commission, because the horse meat business is at present conducted as if it were illicit.

There are laws against the slaughter and sale of food of diseased animals, equine or bovine, and that may explain why the artist experienced so much difficulty in passing the barriers of the trade. By a little finesse, however, he did get into the largest butchery in the East, or perhaps in the country. It is situated in that sparsely settled part of Brooklyn called Centerville. The owner kills about three hundred head of horses and mules a week. As his profit is something like $10 a head it appears that he is on the high road to fortune.

It appears that all the "red hots" (Frankfurter sausages) sold at Coney island and on the streets of New York are horse meat or mule meat, to say nothing of their being of the very lowest quality at that.

The owner of this plant courts secrecy. All his "critters" are brought to him and all his manufactured product taken away under cover of night. This is out of deference to the great public, which is perfectly cognizant of the nature of his business, but loves above all things to be humbugged.

The manufacturer, I am told, sells a great part of his product to a firm which makes a specialty of the dainty known as "chipped beef." Its brand, on very handsome tin boxes, may be seen in the best groceries of almost any large city, and is an accepted standard of excellence.

The slaughter of a horse is very much like that of an ox. The animal is knocked in the head and its throat is cut. The skin, which is stripped off instantly, fetches from $2.50 to $3 at the tannery. It is the hind quarters that go to the chipped beef factory. Housewives can invariably distinguish the bogus product from the real by the color. Horse meat is much darker than beef. Sometimes it is almost black.

The hoofs go to the glue factory and the bones are boiled for the makers of phosphates.

This man's place is thronged at night by butchers from the poorer quarters. They get the first pick from the barrels into which the flesh has been thrown, and bright and early next morning their purchases are on sale as beefsteaks. There is no special harm in this, except the fraud. I have eaten horse steaks. They are not to be distinguished from beefsteaks unless it is because they are tougher.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Men and Their Hats.

"Well, well," remarked a leading hatter the other day; "everybody has smiled at the vanity of women as they take long and fond glances at their reflections in the store windows, but woman is not a marker for the ordinary man. The uglier a man is the longer it takes him to suit himself with a hat, and the oftener does he look into the glass while buying one. I have an unusually prepossessing customer, who would exhaust the patience of a Job. He came into the store the day after the spring styles arrived and consumed two hours and ten minutes in getting a hat that pleased him. The next day he returned the hat and had one made to order. This man is so ugly that nothing could improve his looks but a mask."

A Modern Fable.

A wolf in skulking about looking for opportunity to satisfy his hunger, came in sight of a number of shepherds engaged in discussing their wrongs. "When the shepherds discuss their wrongs," said the wolf, grabbing a lamb, "the wolf gets his rights."—Atchison Globe.

A Rich Find.

A hunter in Bracken county, Kentucky, last week cut down a tree to get at a possum, and when the tree came down he found it contained four possums, two coons, five young squirrels and about 100 pounds of honey.

TEN-YEAR-OLD KING.

Maharajah Krismarajah Is the Ruling Sovereign of Mysore.

Maharajah Krismarajah Wagayar Badadur are the official titles of a Hindu boy not yet 10 years of age, who is the King of Mysore. He is one of the chief native princes of India, and his

TEN-YEAR-OLD KING OF MYSORE.

late father, whom he has succeeded to the throne, was known as the "model prince of India." The young Rajah is being prepared for the lofty position he will occupy with great solicitude. He has English and native tutors, who will turn out a prince and a pundit at the same time. During his minority the affairs of the province are conducted by his mother and his late father's minister, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, as coregents. The youthful maharajah was recently visited by Lord Elgin, viceroy of India, and the occasion was celebrated with much eclat. The little fellow is an adept scholar and speaks English as fluently as any boy of his age. In his studies he is as far advanced as boys four or five years his senior would be in this country. He is modest, but realizes well that he is a trifle more important than anybody else in his neighborhood.

Easy Come, Easy Go.

The man who creeps along bent over, with his spinal column feeling in a condition to snap like a pipestem at any minute, would readily give a great deal to get out of his dilemma, and yet this is only the commonest form by which lumbago seizes on and twists out of shape the muscles of the back. This is commonly known as backache, a crick in the back, but by whatever name it may be known, and however bad it may be, 10 minutes vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil on the afflicted part will drive out the trouble and completely restore. It is a thing so easily caught, it may be wondered at why there is not more of it, but because it is so easily cured by St. Jacobs Oil may be the very reason that we hear so little of it.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

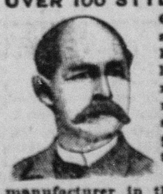
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.



None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WHAT IS ALABASTINE?

A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FREE! A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Practical Lessons from the Life of Joseph."

TEXTS: "They drew and lifted up Joseph out of the pit and sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver."—Genesis xxxvii., 28. "He is governor over all the land of Egypt."—Genesis xlv., 26.

You cannot keep a good man down. God has decreed for him a certain point of elevation. He will bring him to that though it cost Him a thousand worlds. You sometimes find men fearful they will not be properly appreciated. Every man comes to be valued at just what he is worth. You cannot write him up, and you cannot write him down. These facts are powerfully illustrated in my subject. It would be an insult to suppose that you were not all familiar with the life of Joseph—how his jealous brothers threw him into a pit, but seeing a caravan of Arabian merchants trudging along on their camels, with spices and gums that loaded the air with aroma, sold their brother to these merchants, who carried him down into Egypt; Joseph there sold to Potiphar, a man of influence and office; how by Joseph's integrity he raised himself to high position in the realm until, under the false charge of a vile wretch, he was hurled into the penitentiary; how in prison he commanded respect and confidence; how by the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream he was freed and became the chief man in the realm, the Bismarck of his century; how in the time of famine Joseph had the control of a magnificent storehouse, which he had filled during seven years of plenty; how when his brothers, who had thrown him into the pit and sold him into captivity, applied for corn he sent them home with the beasts of burden borne down under the heft of the corn sacks; how the sin against their brother, which had so long been hidden, came out at last and was returned by that brother's forgiveness and kindness, the only revenge he took.

You see, in the first place, that the world is compelled to honor Christian character. Potiphar was only a man of the world, yet Joseph rose in his estimation until all the affairs of that great house were committed to his charge. From his servant no honor or confidence was withheld. When Joseph was in prison, he soon won the heart of the keeper, and though placed there for being a scoundrel, he soon convinced the jailer that he was an innocent and trustworthy man, and released from close confinement he became general superintendent of prison affairs. Wherever Joseph was placed, whether a servant in the house of Potiphar, or a prisoner in the penitentiary, he became the first man everywhere, and is an illustration of the truth I lay down, that the world is compelled to honor Christian character. There are those who affect to despise a religious life. They speak of it as a system of phlebotomy by which the man is bled of all his courage and nobility. They say he has bemeaned himself. They pretend to have no more confidence in him since his conversion than before his conversion. But all this is hypocrisy. There is a great deal of hypocrisy in the church, and there is a great deal of hypocrisy outside the church. It is impossible for any man not to admire and confide in a man who shows that he has really become a child of God and is what he professes to be. You cannot despise a son of the Lord God Almighty. Of course we have no admiration for the shame of religion.

I was at a place a few hours after the ruffians had gone into the rail train and demanded that the passengers throw up their arms, and then these ruffians took the pocketbooks, and satan comes and suggests to a man that he throw up his arms in hypocritical prayer and pretension, and then steals his soul. For the mere pretension of religion we have abhorrence. Redwald, the king, after baptism, had an altar of Christian sacrifice and an altar for sacrifice to devils, and there are many men now attempting the same thing—half a heart for God and half a heart for the world—and it is a dead failure, and it is a caricature of religion, and the only successful assault ever made on Christianity is the inconsistency of its professors. You may have a contempt for pretension to religion, but when you behold the excellency of Jesus Christ come out in the life of one of His disciples, all that there is good and noble in your soul rises up into admiration, and you cannot help it. Though that man be as far beneath you in estate as the Egyptian slave of whom we are discoursing was beneath his rulers, by an irrevocable law of your nature, Potiphar and Pharaoh will always esteem Joseph.

When Eudoxia, the empress, threatened Chrysostom with death, he made the reply, "Tell the empress I fear nothing but sin." Such a scene as that compels the admiration of the world. There was something in Agrippa and Felix which demanded their respect for Paul, the rebel against government. I doubt not they would willingly have yielded their office and dignity for a thousandth part of that true heroism which beamed in the eye and beat in the heart of that unconquerable apostle. Paul did not cower before Felix; Felix cowered before Paul. The infidel and worldling are compelled to honor in their hearts, although they may not eulogize with their lips, a Christian firm in persecution, cheerful in poverty, trustful in losses, triumphant in death. I find Christian men in all professions and occupations, and I find them respected and honored and successful. John Frederick Oberlin alleviating ignorance and distress; Howard passing from dungeon to lazaretto with healing for the body and soul; Elizabeth Fry going to the profligacy of Newgate prison to shake its obduracy as the angel came to the prison at Philippi, driving open the doors and snapping loose the chain, as well as the lives of thousands of followers of Jesus who have devoted themselves to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the race are monuments of the Christian religion that shall not crumble while the world lasts. A man said to me in the cars: "What is religion? Judging from the character of many professors of religion I do not admire religion." I said: "Now, suppose we went to an artist in the city of Rome, and while in his gallery asked him, 'What is the art of painting?' Would he take us out in a low alley and show us a mere daub of a pretender at paintings, or would he take us down into the corridors and show us the Rubens, and the Raphaels, and the Michael Angelos? When we asked him, 'What is the art of painting?' he would point to the works of these great masters and say, 'That is painting.' Now, you propose to find the mere caricature of religion, to seek after that which is the mere pretension of a holy life, and you call that religion. I point you to the splendid men and women whom this gospel has blessed and lifted and crowned. Look at the masterpieces of divine grace if you want to know what religion is."

We learn also from this story of Joseph that the result of persecution is elevation. Had it not been for his being sold into Egyptian bondage by his malicious brothers and his false imprisonment Joseph never would have become a governor. Everybody accepts the promise, "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," but they do not realize the fact that this principle applies to worldly as well as spiritual success. It is true in all departments. Men rise to high official positions through misrepresentation. Public abuse is all that some of our public men have had to rely upon for their elevation. It has brought to them what talent and executive force could not have achieved. Many of those who are making great effort for place and power will never succeed just because they are not of enough importance to be abused. It is the nature of men—that is of all generous and reasonable men—to gather about those who are persecuted and defend them, and they are apt to forget the fault of those who are the subjects of attack while attempting to drive back the slanderers. Persecution is elevation. Helen Stirk, the Scotch martyr, standing with her husband at the place of execution, said: "Husband, let us rejoice to-day. We have lived together many happy years. This is the happiest time of all our life. You see we are to be happy together forever. Be brave now, be brave. I will not say 'Good night' to you, for we shall soon be in the kingdom of our Father together." Persecution shows the heroes and heroines. I go into another department, and I find that those great denominations of Christians which have been most abused have spread the most rapidly.

No good man was ever more violently maltreated than John Wesley—belied and caricatured and slandered until one day he stood in a pulpit in London, and a man arose in the audience and said, "You were drunk last night," and John Wesley said: "Thank God, the whole catalogue is now complete. I have been charged with everything but that!" His followers were hooted at and maligned and called by every detestable name that infernal ingenuity could invent, but the hotter the persecution the more rapidly they spread until you know what a great host they have become and what a tremendous force for God and the truth they are wielding the world over. It was persecution that gave Scotland to Presbyterianism. It was persecution that gave our land first to civil liberty and afterward to religious freedom. Yea, I might go farther back and say it was persecution that gave the world the great salvation of the gospel. The ribald mockery, the hungering and thirsting, the unjust charge, the ignominious death, when all the force of hell's fury was hurled against the cross, was the introduction of that religion which is yet to be the earth's deliverance and our eternal salvation. The State sometimes said to the church, "Come, take my hand, and I will help you." What was the result? The church went back, and it lost its estate of holiness, and it became ineffective. At other times the State said to the church, "I will crush you." What has been the result? After the storms have spent their fury the church, so far from having lost any of its force, has increased and is worth infinitely more after the assault than before. Read all history and you will find that true. The church is far more indebted to the opposition of civil government than to its approval. The fires of the stake have only been the torches which Christ held in His hand, by the light of which the church has marched to her present glorious position. In the sound of racks and implements of torture I hear the rumbling of the gospel chariot. The scaffolds of martyrdom have been the stairs by which the church mounted.

Learn also from our subject that sin will come to exposure. Long, long ago had those brothers sold Joseph into Egypt. They had made the old father believe that his favorite child was dead. They had suppressed the crime, and it was a profound secret well kept by the brothers. But suddenly the secret is out. The old father hears that his son is in Egypt, having been sold there by the malice of his own brothers. How their cheeks must have burned and their hearts sunk at the flaming out of this long suppressed crime. The smallest iniquity has a thousand tongues, and they will blab out exposure. Saul was sent to destroy the Canaanites, their sheep and their oxen, but when he got down there among the pastures he saw some fine sheep and oxen too fat to kill, so he thought he would steal them. Nobody would know it. He drove these stolen sheep and oxen toward home, but stopped to report to the prophet how he had executed his mission, when in the distance the sheep began to bleat and the oxen to bellow. The secret was out, and Samuel said to the blushing and confused Saul: "What meaneth the bleating of the sheep that I hear and the bellowing of the cattle?" Ah, my hearer, you cannot keep an iniquity still. At just the wrong time the sheep will bleat and the oxen will bellow. Achan cannot steal the Babylonish garment without being stoned to death, nor Arnold betray his country without having his neck stretched. Look over the police arrests. These thieves, these burglars, these counterfeiters, these highwaymen, these assassins, they all thought they could bury their iniquity so deep down it would never come to resurrection, but there was some shoe that answered to the print in the soil, some false keys found in their possession, some bloody knife that whispered of the death, and the public indignation and the anathema of outraged law buried them into the dungeon or hoisted them on the gallows.

Francis I., king of France, stood counseling with his officers how he could take his army into Italy, when Ameril, the fool of the court, leaped out from a corner of the room and said: "You had better be consulting how you will get your army back." And it was found that Francis I., and not Ameril, was the fool. Instead of consulting as to the best way of getting into sin, you had better consult as to whether you will be able to get out of it. If the world does not expose you, you will tell it yourself. There is an awful power in an aroused conscience. A highwayman plunged out upon Whitefield as he rode along on horseback, a sack of money on the horse—money that he had raised for orphan asylums—and the highwayman put his hand on the gold, and Whitefield turned to him and said: "Touch that if you dare; that belongs to the Lord Jesus Christ." And the ruffian slunk into the forest. Conscience! Conscience! The ruffian had a pistol, but Whitefield shook at him the finger of doom. Do not think you can hide any great and protracted sin in your heart, my brother. In an unguarded moment it will slip off the lip, or some slight action may for the moment set ajar this door that you wanted to keep closed. But suppose that in this life you hide it, and you get along with this transgression burning in your heart, as a ship on fire within for days hinders the flames from bursting out by keeping down the hatches, yet at last in the judgment that iniquity will blaze out before God and the universe.

Learn also from this subject that there is an inseparable connection between all events, however remote. The universe is only one thought of God. Those things which seemed fragmentary and isolated are only different parts of that great thought. How far apart seemed these two events—Joseph sold to the Arabian merchants and his ruler ship of Egypt—yet you see in what a mysterious way God connected the two into one plan. So the events are linked together. You who are aged men look back and group together a thousand things in your life that once seemed isolated. One undivided chain of events reaches from the garden of Eden to the cross of Calvary, and thus up to the kingdom of heaven. There is a relation between the smallest insect that hums in the summer air and the archangel on his throne. God can trace a direct ancestral line from the blue jay that this spring will build its nest in the tree behind the house to some one of the flock of birds which, when Noah hoisted the ark's window, with a whir and a dash of bright wings, went out to sing over Mount Ararat. The tulips that bloom in the garden this spring were nursed by the snowflakes. The farthest star on one side of the universe could not look toward the farthest star on the other side of the universe and say, "You are no relation to me," for from that bright orb a voice of light would ring across the heavens responding, "Yes, yes, we are sisters." Nothing in God's universe swings at loose ends. Accidents are only God's way of turning a leaf in the book of His eternal decrees. From our cradle to our grave there is a path all marked out. Each event in our life is connected with every other event in our life. Our losses may be the most direct road to our gain. Our defeat and our victory are twin brothers.

The whole direction of your life was changed by something which at the time seemed to you trifling, while some occurrence which seemed tremendous affected you but little. God's plans are magnificent beyond all comprehension. He molds us and turns and directs us, and we know it not. Thousands of years are to Him as the flight of a shuttle. The most terrific occurrence does not make God tremble. The most triumphant achievement does not lift Him into rapture. That one great thought of God goes out through the centuries, and Nations rise and fall, and eras pass, and the world changes, but God still keeps the undivided mastery, linking event to event and century to century. To God they are all one event, one history, one plan, one development, one system. Great and marvelous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty! I was years ago in New Orleans at the exposition rooms, when a telegram was sent to the President of the United States, at Washington, and we waited some fifteen or twenty minutes, and then the President's answer came back, and the presiding officer waved his handkerchief, and the signal was sent to Washington that we were ready to have the machinery of the exposition started, and the President put his finger on the electric button, and instantly the great Corliss wheel began to move, rumbling, rumbling, rolling, rolling. It was overwhelming, and 15,000 people clapped and shouted. Just one finger at Washington started that vast machinery, hundreds and hundreds of miles away, and I thought then, as I think now, that men sometimes touch influences that respond in the far distance, forty years from now, fifty years from now, 1000 years from now, 1,000,000 years from now—one touch sounding through the ages.

We also learn from this story the propriety of laying up for the future. During the seven years of plenty Joseph prepared for the famine, and when it came he had a crowded storehouse. The life of most men in a worldly respect is divided into years of plenty and famine. It is seldom that any man passes through life without at least seven years of plenty. During those seven years your business bears a rich harvest. You scarcely know where all the money comes from, it comes so fast. Every bargain you make seems to turn into gold. You contract few bad debts. You are astonished with large dividends. You invest more and more capital. You wonder how men can be content with a small business, gathering in only a few hundred dollars while you reap your thousands. Those are the seven years of plenty. Now Joseph has time to prepare for the threatened famine, for to almost every man there do come seven years of famine. You will be sick, you will be unfortunate, you will be defrauded, there will be hard times, you will be disappointed, and if you have no storehouse upon which to fall back you may be famine struck. We have no admiration for this denying oneself all personal comfort and luxury for the mere pleasure of hoarding up, this grasping, grasping for the mere pleasure of seeing how large a pile you can get, this always being poor because as soon as a dollar comes in it is sent out to see if it can find another dollar, so that it can carry it home on its back. We have a contempt for all those things, but there is an intelligent and noble minded forecast which we love to see in men who have families and kindred depending upon them for the blessings of education and home. God sends us to the insects for a lesson, which, while they do not stint themselves in the present, do not forget their duty to forecast the future. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard. Consider her ways, and be wise, which, having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

Now, there are two ways of laying up money. One of these is to put it in stock and deposit it in bank and invest it on bond and mortgage. The other way to lay up money is giving it away. He is the safest who makes both of these investments. There are in this house men who if they lose every dollar they have in the world would be millionaires for eternity. They made the spiritual investment. But the man who devotes none of his gains to the cause of Christ and looks only for his own comfort and luxury is not safe, I care not how the money is invested. He acts as the rose if it should say: "I will hold my breath and none shall have a snatch of fragrance from me until next week. Then I will set all the garden afloat with my aroma." Of course the rose, refusing to breathe, died. But above all, lay up treasures in heaven. They never depreciate in value. They never are at a discount. They are always available. You may feel safe now with your $1000 or $2000 or $10,000 or $20,000 income, but what will such an income be worth after you are dead? Others will get it. Perhaps some of them will quarrel about it before you are buried. They will be so impatient to get hold of the will they will think you should be buried one day sooner than you are buried. They will be right glad when you are dead. They are only waiting for you to die. What then will all your earthly accumulations be worth? If you gathered it all in your bosom and walked up with it to heaven's gate, it would not purchase your admission. Or, if allowed to enter, it could not buy you a crown or a robe, and the poorest saint in heaven would look down at you and say, "Where did that pauper come from?" May we all have treasures in heaven. Amen!

COMPRESSED FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.

A Board is Trying to Solve How to Maintain Them on the Smallest Amount.

A board is now meeting at the War Department, Washington, trying to solve, for the benefit of the army, the problem of how to maintain a soldier strong and healthy upon the smallest possible amount of food.

The way the matter will finally be settled will, of course, be by means of compressed food. There are so many different varieties of this material that it will be a difficult matter to select the best, especially in view of the great number of recommendations which have been made by the Major-General commanding the army, the Commissary General of Subsistence and the Boards which were assembled some months ago in the several departments to make suggestions as to the character of an emergency ration for the army.

The reports of these Boards were accompanied by samples of the food they recommend, and the room in which the Board recently appointed is sitting is littered with any quantity of food products, all of the compressed type.

PLENTY OF HAY IN THE COUNTRY

Reports From Points Throughout the Leading States.

Reports from points throughout the leading hay States and Canada, received during the present week by the Hay Trade Journal, of Canajoharie, N. Y., indicate that about twenty-five per cent. of the marketable hay is still to come forward. In the face of the short crop of last year, the paper says this is considered a large percentage, but as grains of all kinds have brought low prices, farmers have used grain and coarse fodder, of which there was an abundance, and fed sparingly of hay. This, together with large shipments into the seaboard markets from Canada, accounts for the present surplus. Advanced prices of $2 to $3 a ton over last season have drawn to the markets an ample supply, and, as Canada has about thirty per cent. of her crop still on hand and warm weather is approaching, the scale of prices is being barely maintained.

TO TRAIN PIGEONS FOR WAR.

Homing Birds to Be Utilized by the Navy Department.

Secretary Herbert, of the United States Navy, added a novel chapter to our naval strategic tactics when he signed the order adopting a messenger pigeon service for coast defenses. Many hundreds of homing pigeons are shortly to be distributed in groups among about twenty different points along the Atlantic Coast. Here they will be kept in coops until educated to regard their new quarters as permanent homes, to which they will return when liberated from vessels plying the seaboard. Having been thus domesticated they will be placed aboard coasting vessels and carefully trained to find their homes without losing time. The coops will all be placed in telegraphic connection with Washington.

Two Dead in a Burning Room.

James F. Flynn and Miss Josephine Manning were found dead in the latter's room in Salem, Mass. Both had been shot, and a bed in the room was on fire. It is believed that Flynn killed the woman and himself. Miss Manning's family lived in Topsfield, Mass. Flynn was a widower.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Score Years and Ten a Ripe Old Age These Days.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous and stomach disorders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. Owens, a traveling man thirty years of age, who is well-known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 335 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuous constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the *Enquirer* reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good and other people ought to know of their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have only occasionally been troubled with constipation and I never get worried because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her they did for me—cured her, didn't they mother?"

When appealed to Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found that it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results."

Mr. Owens continued: "I believe that these pills are also good for nervousness. When I had my stomach trouble I was also quite nervous and that disappeared with the dyspepsia. The Pink Pills were all that is claimed for them. You can make any use of this testimonial that you see fit."

H. P. Owens has occupied several positions of trust in this city. He was for a time an employe of the *Commercial-Gazette*. He will go on the road in a few days for a prominent business house here. Mrs. Owens is quite as enthusiastic as her son about the Pink Pills and her host of lady friends can verify her good opinion of this wonderful remedy if they feel disposed to do so at any time. Where the testimony is so general and unanimous as to the excellencies of Pink Pills as the *Enquirer* has found it to be there is certainly good reason to believe all the good things said—about the safe and simple remedy.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

The Beetle's Strength.

A note dentomologist who had been writing on the wonderful feats of strength as exhibited in the beetle family, tells the following: "I selected a common black water-beetle weighing four and two-tenth grains, and found that he was able to carry a load of shot in a small bag, the whole weighing eight and one-fourth ounces, or exactly 858 times the weight of the bug. If a man weighing 150 pounds could carry as much accordingly, he could shoulder a forty-five-ton locomotive, and then chain a train of cars together and take the whole lot across the country at a five-mile-an-hour gait.

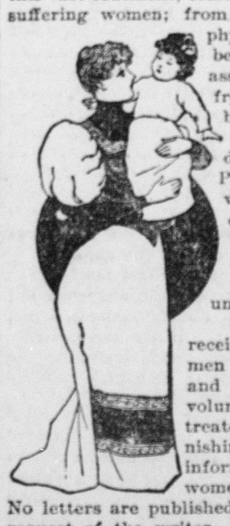
Sorrow is only one of the lower notes in the oratorio of our blessedness.

MRS. GOOLD'S GRATITUDE

HOW SHE WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Condition Before and After the Birth of Her Child.

From every city, town and hamlet on this vast continent, come letters from suffering women; from those whose physicians have been unable to assist them, or from that numberless class whose confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound is unbounded.



Every letter received from women is recorded, and hundreds of volumes of cases treated aid in furnishing practical information for the women of to-day. No letters are published without the request of the writer. The strictest confidence is observed. The following letter represents thousands:—

"I always enjoyed good health until six months before the birth of my babe. Then I was very weak; my back ached all the time. My physicians said I would be all right after the birth of the child, but I was not, although at that time I had the best of care. The pains in my back were almost unbearable. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form; menstruations were painful.

"Any work or care would entirely unnerve me. When my babe was 11 months old, friends persuaded me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I had taken one bottle I felt the effects. My back did not ache so badly, and I felt stronger. After taking four bottles I felt well. My ambition returned, menstruations were painless, leucorrhœa entirely cured, and I could take care of my babe and do my housework. I shall always recommend your Vegetable Compound for all women, especially for young mothers."—MRS. H. L. GOOLD, Oregon, Wis.

If Mrs. Goold had been well before the birth of her child, subsequent suffering would have been avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should always be taken before and after birth, in order that the system may withstand the shock.

Carry Tons of Baggage.

The amount of excess baggage carried by some of the commercial men visiting New York would certainly astonish many who are not familiar with the customs of the representatives of the larger wholesale houses. The railroad company allows 150 pounds baggage to each ticket issued, and makes a charge for every pound over that amount. Recently one Hartford man was charged with carrying 1,850 pounds or over 1,700 pounds above the limit. The men having charge of the baggage department at a local depot encounter a man ocasionally who carries 2,250 pounds or one and one-tenth tons.

"Some folks think this Venezuelan affair will be settled without trouble, but I'm dogon if I do," said Mr. Janson, as the crowd about the grocery stove made room for the old man. "I never see one of these here line fence quarrels yit that didn't wind up in a fight!"—Indianapolis Journal.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

An enterprise, when fairly once begun, should not be left till all that ought is won.

Can the sale of an inferior article constantly increase for 21 years? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been on the market ever since 1865, and is to-day as ever, *the best and purest* family soap made. Try it. Your grocer will get it.

If idleness does not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

No obligation to justice does force a man to be cruel, or to use the sharpest sentence.

Money Spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic is well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and health.

The injuries we do and those we suffer are seldom weighed in the same balance.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

An old truth stated in a new way will hit and stick where it has often missed.

Why You Should Use Hindercorns.

It takes out the corns, and then you have comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c. at druggists.

A dwarf sees further than the giant when he has the giant's shoulder to mount.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

People seldom improve when they have no model but themselves to copy after.

Raphael Angelo Rowena, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

$3 A DAY SURE. [illegible] we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we or some one in your locality must do the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 1.B, Detroit, Mich.

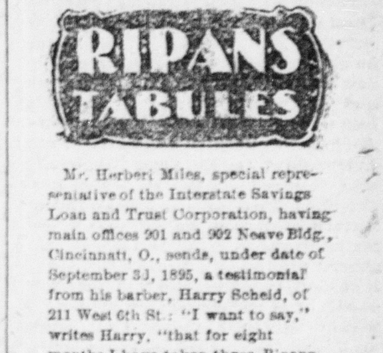
C & B GERMAN ELIXIR. ALL DRUGGISTS.
For Skin and Blood Diseases

AGENTS MAKE $5 PER DAY selling durable patented device for sewing counters at any angle. Samples by mail, 25c. Territory given. Address S. & M. SHUTTER BOW CO., 72 W. 11th St., N. Y. City

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Herbert Miles, special representative of the Interstate Savings Loan and Trust Corporation, having main offices 901 and 902 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O., sends, under date of September 30, 1895, a testimonial from his barber, Harry Scheld, of 211 West 6th St.: "I want to say," writes Harry, "that for eight months I have taken three Ripans Tabules a day, and have not been to see a doctor once since I commenced to take them. Before I would have to have a big tube put down my throat and have my stomach flushed (I believe that is what they call it) three times every week by a doctor that charged me 50 cents for every time. Of course that always gave me relief, but it always came back again, and I can tell you it was no fun to be pumped out about every two days. The doctor said I had catarrh of the stomach; but whatever it was it don't bother me now, but I still take one of Ripans after each meal, as I am afraid to quit. I am a barber, and for four years I was troubled so that I used to lose about three days out of every month. I wish you would have your Tabules kept in more stores in Cincinnati, as there are only two places where I can get them. My attention was first called to your remedy by asking what the street car sign meant. (Signed), HARRY SCHELD."

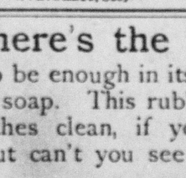
Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Com any, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial [illegible]

Headquarters for DUMPING HORSE CARTS
Wide and narrow tires. Steel axles. Low rates of freight from our works, Tatamy, Pa., to all points. HOBSON & CO., 4 Stone St., New York.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent. REV. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

BNU 17

WE HAVE NO AGENTS. but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Ind.


W. B. PRATT, Secy

"Aye! There's the rub!"

And that ought to be enough in itself to seal the doom of bar soap. This rubbing with soap may get clothes clean, if you work hard enough, but can't you see how it wears them out?

Follow the directions that come on every package of Pearline, and you'll find that you not only do away with the hard and ruinous work of rubbing—but that you save time, and actually get better results. At every point Pearline is better than soap. But the mere fact that Pearline saves the rubbing—that ought to settle it.

BEWARE Peddlers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 483

Strikes at the Root—When you take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS you find it strikes at the root of the disease. That's the secret of its mighty success. Whatever the symptoms, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS attacks the cause—speedily, vigorously, effectively—*and the symptoms vanish.*

GUARANTEE.

Purchase money refunded should BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, *fail* to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache or Neuralgia. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE CEN RE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 23

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, sebject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Bottorf, of College Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Zion, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George R. Williams, of Worth township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Foster, of College township, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER.

ED. CENTRE HALL REPORTER,

Dear Sir;—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and C. O. C., subject to Democratic Rules.

Respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Democratic County Committee at my office in Bellefonte on Saturday the 2d day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of apportioning the county into Delegate Districts in accordance with the rule adopted in this county in reference to its representation at Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial nominating caucuses or conventions. The said Committee will also at the same time transact such other business with reference to the appointment of election officers for holding the Primary election preceding the next County Convention, as well as any other matters which come before it, under the rules of the party.

N. B. SPANGLER,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
H. J. JACKSON, Sec'y.
Bellefonte, Pa., April 21st.

The *Record* thinks the shortcomings of a Republican Congress with a two-thirds majority in the House and possession of the organization in the Senate have been so obvious and so hurtful that the Democrats who had become disgusted with the failure of the preceding Democratic Congress are beginning to come out of the woods and to take part in the municipal elections. The recent gains for Democracy in various widely separated parts of the country are phenomena of which the wiser political leaders will take note. They probably denote a reversal of the verdict of 1894, and the election of a House of Representatives in which the Republicans will not have a majority. It must be remembered that the people have been in the habit since the war, even when they elected Republican Presidents, of putting it out of their power to do essential mischief by giving to the opposition the control of the legislative brakes.

THE old question of a State revenue law adjusted to all conditions and satisfactory to every interest is again under consideration, this time by the Auditor General, who figures as the director of a conference touching the new tax bill.

The bill is intended as a revenue raiser, and a revenue raiser of some kind is very necessary, as the very legislature that passed the resolution of inquiry also passed appropriation bills, the payment of which compels the State Treasurer to draw upon the tax income of the State for next year to meet the expenditures of this.

The revenues of the State, ample as they have been in the past, are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the late reform Legislature, whose appropriations are nearly $3,000,000 beyond the revenue limit. The tax conference must therefore be regarded as a timely thing.—Philad. *Times.*

SPRING MILLS.

Prof. D. M. Wolf Opened His School With 65 in Attendance.

Charles Miller, the well-known wool dealer and tailor, of our village, informed me that his tailoring business has been so unusually lively this spring and continued so late this season, that it has greatly delayed him in his wool operations; but now he was finishing it up very rapidly, and would soon be on his regular trips buying wool.

J. L. Roper, coach and wagon builder, from Bellville, Mifflin county, moved to our town a week or ten days since, and occupies the residence and work shop formerly occupied by John Swarm, now of Centre Hall. Mr. Roper intends manufacturing quite largely coaches and wagons of every description. He is pronounced a very superior mechanic, and one who thoroughly understands wheel-wrighting.

Commissioner George Goodhart, of Potter township, and William Goodhart, of our town, attended the Presbytery at Tyrone last week, in the interest of the Sinking Creek charge.

Dr. J. R. Harter, of Millheim, was here on Friday last attending the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, is now in Philadelphia making his spring and summer purchases. By the way, one of his employees informed me that one day last week they had shipped twenty-two bushels of onion setts; an unusual quantity for one day's shipment.

The Spring Mills band is improving very rapidly under the instruction of Prof. W. A. Brown. No doubt on Decoration Day they will be able to parade with the G. A. R. in their visits to the cemeteries.

The Spring Mills Creamery company has been able to increase the number of their trips collecting cream. They are doing a very large business.

Mrs. Frank Rearick returned from Philadelphia last week. She had been detained by the sickness of her husband. Mr. Rearick holds a very responsible position in the city; he will take his family there the coming fall.

T. M. Gramley, president of the Spring Mills creamery company, is remodeling his residence and repairing outbuildings. The foundation for the portico, in front of his dwelling is down, and the carpenters will begin in the wood work the coming week.

Mrs. C. A. Meyer and Mrs. James N. Leitzell, of our village, are now in the city making their usual spring and summer selections of millinery goods.

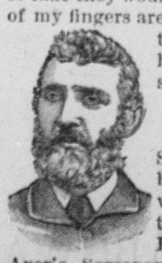
Prof. D. M. Wolf, of our village, at present has forty-five pupils from a distance attending school, and with those from this immediate neighborhood makes a scholarship of about sixty-five. John White has charge of the primary department, with an attendance of about thirty of our little people.

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

—See our great assortment of Straw Hats—Faubles.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

Do You Want A New Carpet...

We have the best line of Medium and Wool Ingrain Carpets in this part of the country. They are all brand new patterns and are beauties, and prices that will surprise you when you come to see them.

A good Heavy Ingrain Carpet at 20, 25, 28, 32, 34 and 38c. In All Wool we have them fully one-third lower than you have ever seen them. Lace Curtains, a very large and handsome stock from which you can make selections, from 49c a pair up to as fine as any one wants. You never saw such a large and well selected stock of Clothing as we have this Spring. We have just received about $15,000 worth of

New Spring Clothing....

We can suit you no matter how lean or fat your pocket book is. Here are a few things that will give you an idea of what we can do in the clothing line: We can give a Black, Blue or Mixed Suit for Men for $3.90. A good Dress Suit in Black or in colors for $4.50, an All Wool Suit, good enough for any occasion, for $5, for $6, for $6.50, $7. In the finest grades of Dress Suits, finest tailoring, best linings and trimmings, best fitting, at $7, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9, $10, $11, $12, $13 and $14. We can give them to yon in Black Diaganols, Black Clays, Blue Diaganols, and Blue Clays, Dark Gray, Medium Gray and Mixtures. Children's Suits from 98c up to the best. Boys' and Young Men's Suits, 13 to 19 years, from $2.50 up to the best. About 400 different styles Men's Dress Pants to select from. We shall continue to lead in the matter of extreme low prices for good goods. We have the largest stock in the county.

LYON & CO.,
Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

Have you seen the bargains in Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, etc., at MRS. BOOB'S MIMLINERY STORE? If not, come and see. All bright new goods, latest styles, nicely trimmed, hats for old and young, at very low prices. This is the place to buy if you wish to save money. Everybody is invited to call and examine the new goods. 4234

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. JOHN G. LOVE, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 27thday of April 1896, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1s day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - - PA.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias and Fi Fa, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in College towhship, county of Centre and State Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the turnpike road, on the east by lot of public school, on the south by lands of William Sellers, on the west by lands of Rev. Hammill, D. D., containing 155 perches more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Stone, et. al.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Huston township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on division line Joseph Brown and John McKelvey, thence north 69 degrees east 46 perches to stones, thence north 60 degrees east 33 perches to post, thence north 42 degrees east 55 perches to run, thence by land of J. F. Williams south 16 degrees east 60 perches, thence south 36 degrees east 74½ perches to post, thence in northerly direction 8 perches to the run aforesaid, thence south 49 degrees east 54 perches to land of Scott Williams, thence by same south 51 degrees west 105 perches to rock oak, thence by same south 36 degrees west 33 perches to post at corner of land of John McKelvey, thence by same north 32¼ degrees west 162 perches to the place of beginning, containing 95 acres and 121 perches; thereon erected one two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jasper E. Steele.

ALSO.

All those two tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: No. 1 beginning at a stone on the north side of Tussey Mountain, thence by land of heirs of Samuel Spangler, deceased, north 5 degrees west 49 5-10 perches to stones, thence by land of Josiah Taylor north 84 degrees east 32 perches to stone, thence by land of heirs of John Fye, deceased, south 5 degrees east 76 7-10 perches to chestnut oak, thence by mountain north 55¼ degrees west 40 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres and 96 perches.

No. 2. Beginning at a stone thence by land of Amelia Ditzell south 32 degrees west 84 7-10 perches to stone, thence by mountain north 24 degrees west 31 perches to post, thence by land of heirs of Samuel Spangler, deceased. north 75 degrees east 24 perches to pine, thence by lands of Elizabeth From (now John H. Shutt and Henry Fye and heirs of John Fye, deceased) south 61 degrees east 46 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres and allowance. Thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Malinda Fye.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the corner of lot of W. F. Reynolds, thence fronting on Linn street 50 feet to lot of Hammond Sechler, thence along said lot north 200 feet to an alley, thence along said alley 50 feet to lot of William F. Reynolds thence south along said lot 200 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Lewin.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak corner, thence by land of Samuel and George Brungart north 88 degrees east 117 perches to a stone, thence by land of Philip Meyer's heirs 2 degrees east 89 perches to a stone, thence south 88 degrees, west 117 perches to a stone heap, thence by land of George Brungart south 2 degrees east 89 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 59 perches and allowance etc Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, small bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Stover.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of John Kline, Reuben Richards and the heirs of S. H. Wilson, on the west by land of Matilda Richards, on the south by Bald Eagle ridge, and on the east by Reuben Richards, containing 300 acres more or less. Thereon erected two two-story frame dwelling houses, bank barn and other outbuildings, said premises being well supplied with water.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. B Mattern et. al.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of South Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, beginning at the most westerly corner of Hemlock and G streets, thence along G street north 45 degrees west 150 feet to an alley, thence along same south 45 degrees east 66 feet to lot No. 542, thence along same north 45 degrees east 150 feet to Hemlock street, thence along same north 45 degrees east 66 feet to the place of beginning, being lots No. 540 and 541 as laid out in plot or plan of South Philipsburg borough. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house 22x28 feet, with a two story kitchen 12 x14 feet

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Victoria M. Strauser et. al.

ALSO.

All those two certain messuages, tenements or tracts of land situate in the township of Ferguson, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: One thereof beginning at stones on line of Jacob Way, thence by land of said Jacob Way south 51 degrees west 115 perches to a post, thence by land of Michael Rider south 29 degrees east two hundred and twelve perches to post, thence north 51 degrees east seventy-one perches to stones, thence north 18 degrees west two hundred and twenty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fourteen acres and fourteen perches be the same more or less.

The other thereof beginning at a hickory on line of property of Lyon, Shorb & Company, thence south 33 degrees east sixty-three perches to stone, thence south 61 degrees west 40¾ perches to stones, thence north 33 degrees west 65 perches to post, thence north 61 degrees east 40¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing fifteen acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches be the same more or less. Being the same two messuages which the said parties of the second part conveyed to the said party of the first part by deed having even date herewith, together with and singular the buildings, improvements, wood, ways, rights, liberties, privileges, etc. Thereon erected one two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Wigton.

ALSO.

All that certain tract, messuage tenements of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre of the turnpike road, thence north 34 degrees west 161 3-10 perches to stone, thence north 57 degrees, east 34 9-19 perches to post, thence north 65 degrees east 51 2-10 perches to a stone, thence south 34 degrees east 9 2-10 perches to a stone, thence north 68 degrees east 35 8-10 perches to a stone, thence 34 degrees east 43 9-10 perches to a stone, thence 57 degrees west 15 perches to a dead pine, thence south 38 degrees east 63 8-10 perches to a stone, thence south 27 degrees east 35 1-10 perches to the centre of turnpike road, thence by said turnpike road south 73 degrees west 107 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirteen acres and fifty-three perches neat measure.

No. 2 All that certain other tract or messuage of land situate in the township of Potter, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence south 35 degrees east 31 7-10 perches to a stone, thence north 55¼ degrees east 21 perches to a stone, thence north 35 degrees west 41 7-10 perches to a stone, thence south 35¼ degrees west 15 perches to a stone, thence south 30 degrees, east 10 perches to a stone, thence 35¼ degrees w 16 perches to place of beginning, containing seven acres and twelve perches more or less, they being the same tracts of land which Philip Foster, late of Potter township, deceased, having first made his last will and testament, dated first day of June, A. D. 1866, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in Centre county, in Will Book C page 304, in and by which will be directed that the aforesaid tracts of land should be given to his son Samuel F. Foster, which said Samuel F. Foster elected to take by deed of partition dated August 29, A. D. 1867, reference being thereunto had to Orphan's Court Docket G. P 171, will more fully and at large appear, also Recognizance Docket, page 40, together all and singular the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, large bank barn and other outbuildings

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John F. Potter, with notice to James W. Runkle and all other terre tenants.

ALSO.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Halfmoon township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: beginning at a stone, thence north 55½ degrees west 21 perches to a stone, thence south 35 degrees east 41 perches to a stone, thence north 55½ degrees east 21 perches to a stone, thence south 35 degrees west 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 129 perches neat measure, and on the northwest by lands of Samuel Ellenberger, containing 100 acres more or less; on which are erected a two-story frame building, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. S. Waite.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Boggs township, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Perry Aikens, on the west by lands of Sarah Id tings, on the south by lands of William Robenson and S. S. Jones, and on the east by lands of L. P. Tozlyony, containing 13 acres more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Sheckler.

ALSO.

All that certain two-thirds of the undivided one-sixth of all that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Emanuel Twitmeyer, David McKinney and others, containing thirty acres more or less; it being all the right title and interest of Howard Heaton and Wilson Heaton as heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Moore, late of Walker township, deceased, in and to said tract of land. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wilson Heaton and Howard Heaton.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of McGinleys heirs on the west, McCoy, Linn & Co. on the south, John Harper on the east and Patrick Flinn (now John M. Wagner) on the south; containing about seventy-six acres, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Miles Green, Adm'r.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a point on Willowbank street, nine feet and four inches west of corner of lot of W. Fred Reynolds on which is erected a stone house, thence in a northerly direction one hundred and fifty-six and one-half feet to a post three feet and eight inches west of corner of lot aforesaid, thence in an easterly direction to the right-of-way of the Bellefonte Nittany & Lemont Railroad; thence along the right-of way of said railroad in a northerly direction one hundred and twenty-eight feet and eight inches to other lot of William F. Reynolds; thence along said lot in a westerly direction one hundred and twenty-seven feet to post twelve feet east of water level in mill race; thence in a southerly direction along land of William F. heynolds one hundred and twenty-eight feet to a post twelve feet east of water level in mill race; thence along line of lot of William F. Reynolds on which is erected a mill house, in an easterly direction to corner, thence along said lot in a s utherly direction one hundred and fifty-six and one-half feet to Willow Bank street; thence along Willow Bank street in an easterly direction forty feet to the place of beginning thereon erected a two-story frame house, office building, coal shed and railroad siding.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. E. Cook.

ALSO.

A certain messuage or tract of land situate in Union township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of a post, thence by lands of Aaron Hall and others north 58 degrees west 254.7 perches to black oak, thence by lands of John Price 32 degrees west 54.6 perches to gum, thence by lands of Daniel C Hall south 48 degrees east 198 perches to maple, thence by lands of said Hall south 58 degrees east 37 perches to small rock oak, thence by lands of William Smith north 32 degrees east 58 perches to rock oak, thence by lands of R. M and George Shall north 35 degrees east 20 perches to the place of beginning, containing 112 acres more or less, thereon erected a one and one-half story frame dwelling house, small barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Rich, Administrator of Benjamin Rich.

ALSO.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Union; County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of Daniel Hall, on the west by lands of B. F. Leathers, on the south by Bald Eagle creek, on the north by township road containing ten acres more or less; no outbuilding.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Rich, Administrator of Benjamin Rich

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Unionville, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the west by lands of P. Buck, on the east Dewitts Run, on the north by Bald Eagle Valley railroad and on the south of John L. Rich, containing one-fourth acre more or less, no outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Rich, Administrator of Benjamin Rich.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office JOHN P. CONDO, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, April 8, 1896.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 29th day of April, 1896.

1. The first partial account of Wm. M. Goheen and Margaret J. Goheen, executors of Robert Goheen, late of Harris township, dec'd.
2. The account of Wm. H. Noll, Sr., administrator of &c., of Samuel Noll Sr., late of Spring township, deceased, as filed by Wm. H. Noll, Jr., administrator of said Wm. H. Noll, Sr., now deceased.
3. The account of J. W. Stover executor of, &c., of L. B. Stover, late of Miles township, deceased.
4. First and final account of John Brown, administrator of &c., of Catharine Brown, late of Walker twp., dec'd.
5. The first and final account of Charles Smith administrator of &c., of Thomas Croft, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.
6. The account of A. P. Zerby, administrator of &c., and trustee to sell real estate of Lindaman Wingart, late of Penn twp., dec'd.
7. The account of Levi R Stover, executor of &c., of Benjamin Stover, late of Haines township dec'd.
8. First and final account of W. A. Gould and H. S. R. Richards, administrator of &c, of D. H. Thomas, late of Philipsburg boro dec'd.
9. First and final account of Lucy Burns, administratrix of &c., of Abraham Burns, late of Taylor twp., dec'd.
10. The final account of Fannie L. Keller, administrator of &c, of J. Will Keller, late of Harris twd., dec'd.
11. The account of Richard Haworth, administrator of etc., of Eliza Tobias, late of Philipsburg boro dec'd.
12. First and final account of M. M. Condo, administrator of &c., of Harriet Condo, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.
13. Second and partial account of John M. Keichline, administrator of etc, of Jno. M. Wagner, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.
14. The account of Charles Bitner, administrator of etc, of Melchoir Beirly, late of Miles twp dec'd.
15. First and final account of Clement Dale, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of &c., D. K. Tate, late of Bellefonte boro, dec'd.
16. First and final account of Jacob Bottorf, administrator of &c., of Lucy Fogleman, late of College twp., dec'd.
17. Account of W. G. Ewing, executor of &c., of A. G. Ewing, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
18. First and final account of Thomas W. Fisher and C. M. Resides, administrator of etc., of Wm. Resides, late of Union twp., dec'd.
19. The account of Mary C. Snook (now Mary C. Stoner), executrix of &c., of W. L. Snook, late of Millheim boro, dec'd.
20. First partial account of W. J. Carlin, administrator of &c, F. P. Vonada, late of Miles twp dec'd.
21. The account of John McGee, administrator of &c, of John A. Bechdel, late of Liberty twp., dec'd.
22. First and Final account of Simon Harper, executor of &c. of David E. Sparr, late of Harris twp. dec'd.
23. First and final account of Charles Lupton, executor of &c., of John Lupton, late of Rush twp., dec'd.
24. First and final account of James W. Runkle, administrator of etc., of Daniel Runkle, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.
25. First and final account of Samuel T. Gray, trustee in partition to sell real estate of George Behrer, late of Patton twp., dec'd.
26. First and final account of Evan M. Blanchard, trustee of Clement Beckwith dec'd to sell the "mud lic" farm, &c, as filed by Eliza T Blanchard and John Blanchard, executors, &c., of Evan M. Blanchard, dec'd.
27. First and final account of Geo. W. Spangler, administrator of &c, of Polly Mulbarger, late of Potter twp., dec'd.

G. W. RUMBERGER.
Bellefonte, March 31, 1896. Register.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 256, General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 4th, 1896, at 12½ o'clock p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan is spending several weeks in Boalsburg.

——Emory Hoy, of Philadelphia, has been spending several days in town.

——Candidate for Sheriff Jacob Runkle, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin left Tuesday morning to resume her studies at Wilson College, Chambersburg.

——Miss Mary McQuistion, of Bellefonte, visited at the home of Capt. George M. Boal several days last week.

——H. W. Kreamer spent several days last week on a visit to his daughter. Mrs. Samuel Heckman, at Lock Haven.

——Mrs. J. E. Kustaborder, of Bellwood, was seriously ill at her home last week, but is now able to be around again.

——Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Harris township, candidate for County Commissioner, was in town yesterday looking up his Democratic friends.

——H. W. Love and family, of Altoona, are visiting some of their friends in this neighborhood the past week or so. Hud has lost none of his geniality and is the same as of yore.

——A. C. Ripka, one of the REPORTER'S excellent and prompt patrons, from Centre Hill, called on Tuesday morning and adjusted matters for another year.

——Commissioner G. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hill, attended the sessions of the Huntingdon Presbytery at Tyrone last week. He went in the interest of the Sinking Creek charge.

——Landlord John Reish, of Millheim, drove to town last Saturday and circulated among his old friends. John tells us he is very much pleased with his location and house and that he has a large patronage.

——John G. Emerick and family, of Karthaus, Pa., visited their old friends in this vicinity several days last week. They came here on a sad duty, bringing the body of their daughter for burial, an account of her accidental death, appearing in another column.

——Prof. Ed. J. Wolf received a letter from his brother, Rev. R. B. Wolf, at Eureka, Kansas, stating that he is slowly recovering from the severe illness from typhoid fever. His mother is still with him in Kansas, and may not return east for several weeks. She intends visiting friends and relatives in the west.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilous fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Died in the Penitentiary.

Tuesday last, Andrew Weaver, who was serving a two-year sentence in the Western Penitentiary for robbing a lumber camp, died in the institution. His body was brought to Penn township for burial. He had but a short time yet to serve his sentence. It will be remembered that Weaver and his wife, the notorious Fietta, were in court several years previous to that, charged with having murdered Fietta's father, old man Auman, but were discharged.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough bronchitis and la grippe.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED

The importance of knowing just what to do when one is afflicted with kidney disease or troubles of a urinary nature, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. News-Press:

MILLERTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

"Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir:—For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I would never be better.

My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood would come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pain, and nothing seemed to help her until she began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle, and is like a different person.

MRS. THOMAS DYE."

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

10c 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT **CURE** NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

Try It.

Besides improving the appearance of things, whitewash is an excellent disinfectant, and should be used liberally in cellars and like places.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Harper & Kreamer, dealers in General Merchandise, Centre Hall, Pa., was dissolved in the month of April, 1896, by mutual consent, Mr. Simon Harper retiring from said firm and having disposed of his interest of Merchandise of said firm to S. S. Kreamer, and with good will and wishes for the success of the new firm of Kreamer & Son, and also tenders his sincere thanks for the pleasant patronage of his friends while in business here. The books of the firm of Harper & Kreamer are left in the hands of Simon Harper for settlement, and he requests all having claims against said firm to present them at once, and all accounts owing said firm be settled immediately.

SIMON HARPER.
H. W. KREAMER.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF Centre Hall Water Company will meet at the office of A. J. Reesman, Centre Hall, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., on Monday, May 4th, for the purpose of electing five managers to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, for the appointment of a jury of view, to view and condemn that portion of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike which extends from the south-eastern line of the Borough of Centre Hall, in Centre County, to the north-western line of said borough, being a continuous portion of the said turnpike and being wholly within the limits of the said borough of Centre Hall.

This proceeding is for the purpose of having that portion of said turnpike become a public road free from toll and toll gates.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Attorney for Petitioners.

apr2-5t

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	10
Lard	6½
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN, Centre Hall.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock. and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW, Centre Hall.

THE BIGGEST

Clothing Value Offered by Any Concern in the Country.

Come and Get A Sample....

And Match 'Em if You Can.

A Men's Suit at

$9.80

Worth every cent of fifteen dollars. A chance to save money that you cant afford to miss.

See Them and Satisfy Yourself.

Just in—a car load of brand new Straw Hats—the greatest assortment ever shown in Centre county.

A Ball and Bat Given Away With Every Boy's $3.00 Suit.

Give us a call and be sure to get a sample of our great $9.80 Suit.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—For Taxes for 1894 and 1895. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the boro of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 8th, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

			Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Names.	Costs
		BENNER TWP.				
430			100		Hale J M	5 40
400			50		Hutchinson Boyd	2 48
435			133		Johnson Thomas	8 70
138			350		Johnson James	23 65
80			121		Johnson Eleanor	7 86
119			50		Lingle J J	3 58
436			80		Lingle J J	3 58
442			150		Purdue John	3 61
423			130		Smith John	8 42
252			50		Smith John Jr	1 22
		BOGGS TWP.				
48	291	120			Aston George	8 32
63	150				Chancellor Wm	12 37
67	300				Davis Nathaniel	19 48
112	150				Davis Sampson	12 37
50	19				Forbes Samuel	1 78
400	383	163			Frazier Walbro	15 80
82	431	137			Godfrey Martha	18 12
50	46				Lingle J J	3 90
152	181				Lucas J M & J S Packer	9 50
66	80				Miles John	8 24
202	150				Miles Evan	12 37
438	350				Miles Evan	15 35
438	146				Packer & Lucas	6 02
145	50				Packer & Lucas	2 98
50	346				Price John	17 21
438	129	120			Rowland James	5 34
100	85				Shaw Robert	3 38
100	421	89			Scott John	18 81
519	240				Scott Samuel	10 31
334	180	90			Wister Wm	8 25
147	150				Wister Wm	6 85
138					BURNSIDE TWP.	
129	433	163			Bell Alexander	16 91
100	433	163			Boyer John	14 31
314	140	22			Cox Paul	4 62
407	½ of 433	163			Hall Charles	7 29
	½ of 433	173			Hall Charles	2 38
25	433	163			Hunter Alex	14 31
136	433	163			Hamilton Thomas	14 31
40	70				Harris Samuel	1 19
130	400				Long J Z	13 20
34	314				Long J Z	10 35
60	70				Nicholson Jno	2 31
	64				O'Brian Micnael	3 14
	216	163			Parker Jeremiah	7 15
433	40				Stewart Walker	68
433	433	163			Scott Samuel	14 21
100	143				Stewart Ann	4 72
433	433	163			Wallace Jos	14 31
	123				Wheeler Henry	4 03
	411				Wharton Thos P	5 88
406	433	163			Young Samuel	16 81
20	433	163			Young Benj	14 31
23					COLLEGE TWP.	
305					Johnson Ross	4 65
65	250				Johnson Thomas	9 13
166					CURTIN TWP.	
398			50		Brooks, Jesse	2 80
50			26		Brady Wm P	2 52
100			66		Brady Wm P	4 55
406			26		Brady Wm P	1 79
298			67		Brady Wm P	3 08
	119	1			Custer Paul	8 21
197	16				DeHaas Mary	1 15
37	100				Godfrey John W	9 70
35	169				Godfrey John W	9 46
24	423	120			Hall Charles	44 17
438	480				Kelso Joseph	26 88
70	220				Kelso Joseph	21 34
70	100				Kelso Joseph	6 90
60	300				Leech Matthew	16 80
129	71				Lane Sarah	7 91
17	47				Lane Sarah	5 10
	178				Lane Mary	11 56
	70				Lane Mary	1 61
	32				Lane Sarah	2 20
410	200				Palmer John	11 22
146	160				Smith Peter	10 29
273	160				Willis Jonathan	15 52
200					FERGUSON TWP.	
300	388	49			Crewitt Alfred	5 75
403	368				Ferguson Thos	3 45
200	12				Glasgow Silas	2 05
125	418				Levy Aaron	4 60
100	25				Miles Samuel	1 07
250	404	115			Moore James	4 60
409	175				Patton John	6 12
207	90				Shannon John	5 75
277	26				Thompson Moses	2 13
79	254				Turner Hannah	3 45
275	164				Turner Daniel	3 16
125					GREGG TWP.	
150	130				Duncan David	1 14
365	70				Gregg Smith	62
158	380				Hubby Bernard	7 27
	106	126			Hahn Wm	1 41
148	330				McDowell Alex	3 08
30	51				Unknown	99
148					HAINES TWP.	
150	196				Amard J	2 20
150	88				Beck Henry	1 58
29	494	139			Brown R F	8 87
60	375				Brown John	6 76
53	18				Castorie Thomas	20
129	135				Crawley H B	1 82
108	100				Gratz Michael	2 00
90	306	89			Gratz Michael	22 01
65	406	60			Harrison Wm	7 31
	288				Henry Joseph	10 46
	112				Henry Joseph	4 02
	103				Irvin Robert	7 76
	126				Irvin Margaret	7 20
					Kid John	7 84
					Linn John B	2 49
					Motz John	1 42
					Parker Wm	2 00
					Simpson John	7 86
					Scribner David	7 97
					Scribner E H	7 62
					Tidd Wm	4 53
					HALF MOON TWP.	
					Beck Daniel	3 96
	89				Unknown	6 20
	76				Unknown	7 68
					Unknown	9 24
					Unknown	2 91
					Unknown	3 01
					HARRIS TWP.	
					Bell John	1 86
					Brown Wm	12 32
					Conley Adam	11 34
	68				Edmiston Samuel	2 85
					Edmiston Samuel	3 30
					Henry Stophel	3 77
					Harrison Wm	8 17
					Irwin John	2 78
					Irvin John	1 65
					Johnson Thomas	12 60
					McCandless Wm	96
	80				McCormick Eleanor	14 97
					McCandless Wm	3 07
	121				Parker Thomas	16 65
					Sankey Thomas	5 07
	48				Sankey Jeremiah	1 75
	6				Steel Robert	3 34
					Steel James	16 39
					Steel Allen	16 39
					Steel John	16 39
					Smith John	2 41
					Steel Robert	2 01
					Sample Robert	16 56
					Smith John	1 95
					Sankey Jeremiah	1 95
					Unknown	7 45
					Wilson David	9 67
					Wilson Wm	9 94
					Williams Edward	16 67
					Wilson Peter	4 31
					Work David	9 02
					Work Joseph	11 10
	92				Wharton Kearney	12 82
					HOWARD TWP.	
					Graysburg Joseph	1 07
	92				Harris Jas D	8 30
					Jostlin H A	8 30
					Lingle J J	3 01
	52				Sterrett James	14 71
					Taylor Joseph	1 51
					HUSTON TWP.	
	163				Baxter James	19 93
	163				Price John	19 93
	163				Rollington John	19 93
					Shoemaker Jesse	6 60
	163				Wheiland John	19 93
					LIBERTY TWP.	
	120				Benham Ebenezer	18 67
					Bruce Charles	1 26
					Donald H	2 15
	120				Dunwoody John	11 03
					Hamilton Archie	1 38
					Hayes Robt & Jas	22 45
	80				Irwin Robt	22 27
					Parson Thomas C	1 03
					Roberts Joseph	4 10
	102				Stevenson Peter	16 65
					Scott Wm	6 25
					MARION TWP.	
					Harris A D	3 62
	100				McKinney David	7 82
					McKinney J M	3 78
					McKinney J M	4 19
	107				Miles James	91 09
					Rohrer Christ	7 56
					Rohrer Christ	7 56
					Scheuck John	6 48
					Shoemaker Benj	13 93
					Unknown	1 83
					MILES TWP.	
					Brady Wm P	4 60
					Brady Wm	2 47
					Barton Wm	2 77
					Brady John	4 00
					Boyd Thomas	6 00
					Carothers James	6 03
					Carothers Thomas	4 00
					Dorsey John	6 00
					Haines Josiah	1 51
					Housel Peter	3 81
					Hepborn James	1 76
					Jackson Jeremiah	4 [illegible]
					Lake Richard	20 00
	9-16 of	402			Miles Wm	10 38
	7-16 of	402			Miles Wm	8 38
					Parker Wm	14 00
					Seigfried Jacob	4 07
					Swinefried Peter	3 26
					Seigfried Jacob	1 88
					Trifp John	2 46
					Wharton Moore	6 20
					Wolf Andrew	1 40
					Williams Daniel	6 32
					Young Benj	2 53
					PATTON TWP.	
	20				Burton Robert	28 86
					Burton Robert	5 85
					Diehl Adam	28 86
					Diehl John	29 25
					Diehl Adam	3 90
					Diehl Thomas	11 70
					Diehl Nicholas Sr	9 99
					Diehl Nicholas Sr	23 40
					Diehl Nicholas	96
					Diehl Nicholas, Jr	4 85
					Diehl Nicholas, Jr	17 55
					Diehl Nicholas, Jr	3 03
					Ellis Wm	22 38
					Gover Robert	9 44
					Kline John	8 31
					McKean Robert	29 20
					Newport James	5 01
					O'Brien John	41 16
					White John	32 19
	53				West Thomas	23 91
					Wilson Wilson	5 37
					PENN TWP.	
					Cook Wm	4 92
					McCally Wm	6 28
					Montgomery Wm	9 42
					Montgomery Danl	8 66
	½ of	170			Swineford Peter	4 11
	½ of	170			Swineford Peter	2 07
					POTTER TWP.	
					Bond Mary	10 60
	90				Brisbin John	96
					Garrigus Edward	7 35
					Garrigus Wm	7 35
	½ of	409			Hoffman Wm	2 40
					Sawyer Wm	6 98
	61				Telly Ferrell	6 14
					RUSH TWP.	
	153				Allison John	190 56
					Allison James	144 32
					Allison Andrew	92 80
					Allison A & J Lilly	111 09
					Armstrong Andw	19 17
	10				Atherton Richard	17 63
					Bannon Joseph	3 02
	163				Beverage David	25 09
	153				Brichter Isaac	15 12
	153				Brickley Daniel	36 40
					Copenhaver John	11 50
					Copenhaver John	5 60
					Chestnut Samuel	1 12
	163				Delaney Sharp	25 12
					Dentler Wm	44 18
					Eberman Philips	8 79
	163				Ehler Daniel	36 38
					Eberman John	1 74
					French Edward	5 70
	153				Fitzgerald Daniel	36 38
	153				Fink John	25 12
	154				Grant Thomas	38 11
	163				Gleutworth Jas	20 36
					Groe Elizabeth	4 40
	152				Groe and McKeon	10 65
	156				Grant Thomas	22 06
	153				Gray Wm	18 18
					Gray Mathias	8 40
	153				Hair Christian	25 12
	163				Hopkins John	36 38
	153				Haines Reuben Jr	38 11
	156				Hamilton Thomas	19 24
	153				Hand John	37 24
	153				Huber John	25 12
	164				Hair Christian	24 92
	163				Hair David	25 12
	153				Hamilton Hugh	12 [illegible]
					Haines Reuben	34
					Irwin Robert	28 61
	109				Irwin James P	26 41
					King Robert	68 00
	106				Lowden John	18 16
	153				Lenhore Christian	25 13
	153				Lewis David	12 13
	163				Lattimore George	25 12
	163				Lattimore W G	7 74
					Lawrence Casper	1 27
	153				Lowden Richard	56 38
	153				Lowden John	48 11
	147				Lathrobe Wm A	21 34
	163				Mayston Edward	3 44
					McPherson Wm	11 00
	153				Malone Richard	33 48
	153				Myers Jacob	110 34
	163				Miller Jacob	25 12
	153				Miller John	25 12
	163				McConnell Mathew	25 17
					Morgan B R	24 50
					McCord J R & A Campbell	8 80
	163				Musser John	25 10
					Metzgar Jacob	62 36
					Miller Jane	6 05
	153				Miller Robert	12 13
	153				Pinkerton Henry	36 33
					Passmore Bryson & Hartell	8 40
	153				Rudisill Jacob	28 00
	47				Rush Jacob	135 00
	153				Rush Benj	38 17
					Robison Wm H	3 40
					Robison Wm H	3 24
	163				Reighart A	25 13
	154				Roher Christian	38 11
	153				Schenck Andrew	31 18
	153				Schenck Christian	31 18
	153				Spear Robert	31 18
	153				Siddons Eleanor	51 19
	153				Schafner Casper	25 13
	153				Schenck Michael	25 13
					Scott Andrew	12 71
					Steel Jacob	14 33
	7				Slough George	9 67
					Stout Jacob	24 40
	153				Smith Mary	16 65
	433				Stoner John	12 56
	153				Turner Daniel	12 13
					Witmer Henry	16 22
	44				Weidman John	52 46
	116				Weidman Jacob	178 02
	153				Wallace Joseph J	42 17
	153				Welsh Joseph	25 14
					Wilson Wm	33 01
					Wilson John	27 38
					Wilson John	9 07
	152				Wharton Kearney	3 64
	100				Wilson Wm	42 80
					SPRING TWP.	
	69				Forbes Samuel	4 48
					Johnson John	3 56
					Lingle J J	1 44
					Moore John	3 68
					McClure Wm	5 80
	115				Purdue John Est	4 94
					Robison Catharine	8 19
					Robison Rebecca	4 80
					Robison Richard	3 08
	102				Thornburg Thomas	2 70
					Unknown	3 07
					Wilson Wm	1 79
					Wilson Wm	1 70
					SNOW SHOE TWP.	
	153				Bayard Andrew	10 84
	153				Cunningham D H	21 66
	80				Carscadden D	7 18
					Dalton Hugh	13 58
					Dobson James	13 58
					Dobson Samuel	13 58
	163				Fisher Samuel W	46 00
	163				Fisher James C	46 00
					Holt Edgar	22 50
					Wharton Alex	10 00
					Wharton Alex	10 00
					McLanahan Sarah	11 25
	¼ of	433			Norris J P	6 10
	71				Nesbit John	20 69
	¼ of	216			Parker Jeremiah	1 36
					Norton Joseph	10 89
					Rainy Robert	5 41
					Tompkins Joseph	21 25
	163				Wain Pheobe	46 00
	29				Wharton Mary M	4 19
	169				West Francis	8 50
					TAYLOR TWP.	
					Addieman Wm	9 21
					Bell Wm	27 20
					Burgh Wm	21 70
	153				Copenhaver John	13 43
					Downing Joseph	19 94
					Lamb John	26 85
					Lamb John	18 60
					Lamb John	15 50
					Moutgomery W W	40 36
					Moutgomery John	40 36
	153				Norris Marion	26 85
	163				Snyder Barbara	26 85
					Thomas John W	13 52
					UNION TWP.	
	91				Dunwoody John	8 22
	30				Fisher Ira & Boyce Davis	3 13
					Hall Robert	20 40
					Hoover George	23 12
					Long James	9 00
					Long James	9 00
					Mendenhall John	16 95
					Miles Joseph	7 84
					Miles Samuel	15 75
					Phipps Samuel	4 50
					WALKER TWP.	
	92				Asker Robert	2 32
	10				Baker John	4 71
					Brooks Rush	3 28
	65				Baker Robert	6 01
	129				Currier Mary	6 76
					Currier Mary	1 65
	113				Daugherty Margaret	2 85
	119				Daugherty Elizabeth	4 32
					Dunwoody John	5 33
	39				Evans Jesse	2 40
	26				Eckert Wm	2 23
					Fry George	4 17
	55				Gilbert Wm	35 26
	129				Gilbert Wm	72
	72				Hahn Peter	5 28
	40				Hahn Wm	1 89
	39				James Margaret	5 22
	155				James Edward	5 28
	40				Johnson David	1 44
					Knox John	7 75
					Lingle J J	2 60
	160				Mansell Wm	7 67
	94				Mercer John	2 32
	100				Mercer David	7 93
	36				Miller Wm	9 50
					Miles Samuel	39 60
					McKee Samuel	63
					McEwen Mary	3 90
	59				Osman Capt	7 20
	40				Packer Job	2 07
	40				Packer James Jr	2 17
					Parker Jeremiah	1 19
					Parker Richard	1 11
					Purden Richard	6 64
					Piles Benj & Co	34
					Purdon John	2 88
					Piles Benj & Co	1 21
					Robinson Richard	1 59
					Robinson Richard	8 17
					Robinson R	5 02
	54				Robinson Richard	3 47
					Singer Abraham	57 07
					Shoemaker Benj	34 97
					Scott & Alexander	19 50
					Scott & Alexander	3 90
	88				Sutler James	8 84
	138				Sutler David	9 67
					Swanzy Wm	3 05
					Warden Jeremiah	2 46
					Wickersham Amos	9
					Wilson Robert	31
					Zantzinger Paul	6 50
					Zantzinger Paul	20 67
					WORTH TWP.	
	¾				Campbell Robert	31
	226				Kunes Michael	6 46
	180				Kuhns Joseph	3 13
	103				Kuhns Abraham	2 94
	247				Kuhns George	7 04
	390				Kuhns Mathias	11 32
	100				Shippen Thomas L	12 13
	100				Unknown	1 86

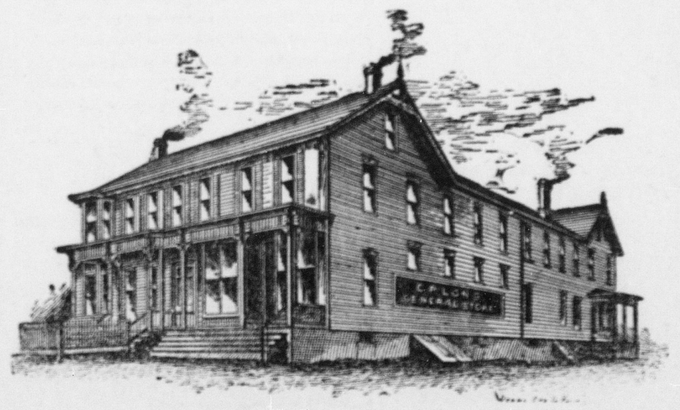
NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6, 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES, County Treasurer.

apr2-2m

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State

THE NEWS.

The Beaver Dam Water Works Company, of Beaver Dam, Wis., has gone into the hands of a receiver. Judge Seaman, in the United States Court, appointed W. G. Masey of Oshkosh, to take charge of the property. ——J. F. Kelly, one of the largest wholesale fruit dealers in Butte, Mont., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Cause, domestic troubles. Kelly carried $63,000 life insurance.——By the explosion of a converter at the works of the American Glucose Company in Peoria, Ill., John Hoey and a man named Burns were instantly killed. John Wilson, Mat Connelly and John Dooley were badly injured.——Five children were smothered to death by a fire in a four-story tenement block at Turners Falls, Mass. ——Emma Andrews, an infirm widow, sixty years of age, was burned to death in a fire in a family tenement house in New Britain, Conn. It is supposed the fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.——Reports of an encouraging nature were made at the Winchester Presbytery, in session at Martinsburg.——Plans have been arranged for building a big shipyard and steel dry-dock at Norfolk.——J. H. Harvey & Co., Richmond, florists, failed; liabilities about $10,000.——A. A. Austin, accused of the murder of Lena Olsen at Duluth, Minn., was arrested in Seattle, Washington.

At San Francisco, ex-District Attorney James D. Page has been found guilty of embezzlement of $3,000 from an insane patient, of whom he had been appointed guardian. Page was arrested in New York.——Fire caused some damage to the Battery Park Hotel at Asheville, N. C.——Much damage has been done in the Eastern township of Quebec by water rising in the rivers, due to melting snow.——At Boston, the United States grand jury returned an indictment against W. S. Jewett, of Lawrence, charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 from the Lake National Bank of Wolfboro, N. H.—— The body of John Moore, who had been missing since March 2d, was found in the river at Montgomery, Pa.——Dr. William K. Mattern dropped dead in Philadelphia.——Rev. John W. Harding, of Ormond, Fla., and Longmeadow, Mass., an eminent Congregational clergyman, died suddenly at Ormond, Fla., of heart failure, at the age of seventy-five years.

Warrants were issued from the United States District Attorney's office in Philadelphia for the arrest of John D. Hart, owner of the steamer Bermuda, and the ship's officers, on charges of filibustering. Dr. Congosta, the Spanish consul, is the prosecutor. Mr. Hart was arrested.——Oral Poindexter, twelve years old, was arrested at Coburg, Oregon, for attempting to poison a family.——Ex-Mayor W. W. Gilreath was found dead in his office in Greenville, S. C. He is supposed to have committed suicide. ——Mrs. Martha Burt, in Newcastle, Pa., shot down an Italian who attempted to assault her.——An unsuccessful attempt was made near Cleveland, O., to wreck the limited express on the Cleveland and Pittsburg.—— Mrs. John Lofian was frightened to death by a runaway in Crawfordsville, Ind.——Ephraim Rohrer committed suicide in West Hempfield township, Pa.——Considerable damage was done in Minnesota by the overflow of the Mississippi.——Arthur D. Coe, piano manufacturer in Cleveland, made an assignment.——Ed. P. Ames was appointed receiver for the East Chicago Iron and Steel Company.——United States Deputy Marshal Murray arrested George Philbaum near Rush Run, W. Va., on the charge of counterfeiting.——The grand jury indicted B. Rawley, of Harrington, Del., of misappropriating $70 of pension money.—— Charges of cutting rates are to be preferred by the Interstate Commerce Commission against all Eastern roads running out of Chicago.

Fritz Erasmy, a child six years old, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed three houses in the Richmond district, in San Francisco. Mrs. Catharine Blume, the child's grandmother, leaped from a second-story window.——While delivering the oration at the funeral of ex-Governor Koerner, at Belleville, Ill., ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull was taken ill. Considering his great age, the doctors in attendance express fears as to his recovery.——Greene Brothers, heel and scrap leather manufacturers, in Milford, Ct., for over thirty years, have assigned. The cause of suspension is losses due to fluctuating prices in the leather market and the bad failure of the firm's Chicago branch. ——The secret treaty recently negotiated between Russia and China is said in Tacoma, Wash., practically to make the latter country a Russian dependency.——Seddick Adams, colored, accused in Scale, Ala., of murdering B. N. Renfroe, was lynched.——Karl Mathias, of Warren, N. H., claims to have rediscovered the art of mummifying.—— John Hoefe and his wife Matilda were found dead in their bed in Milwaukee, having been poisoned.——John Shea cut Ben Cattenhead during a quarrel at Scottsville, Va., inflicting a serious wound.——Details were received in Boston of the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks in Zille, in Armenia.——Henry Edmunds, colored, killed his wife, in Madisonville, Ky.

WRECK ON QUEEN AND CRESCENT

Washout Causes the Collapse of a Bridge and Injury of Eleven People.

A heavy rainstorm which swept through Louisiana and Mississippi were responsible for a very serious wreck, which occured at 3.15 A. M. on the Queen and Crescent road three miles above Vossburg, Miss. A train consisting of a combination baggage car, two day coaches and a sleeper, plunged through a trestle at Mile 33. The storm was at its height at the time and it is fortunate all on board were not injured.

Eleven passengers were injured, one seriously.

The train crew escaped without injury. The wrecked train was the limited express No. 1, and was running at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred.

Property valued at many thousands of dollars was washed away.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

South African Natives Victims of a Dynamite Explosion.

Advices received from Gwelo say that a terrible explosion of dynamite occurred at the Eagle Reef store, near that place, and that 200 Matabeles were killed.

ARMENIAN HORROR

Christians Butchered By Turks at Marsovan.

NO QUARTER WAS SHOWN.

The Governor of the City and the Army Officials Aided In the Bloody Work—Martyrs for Their Religion.

A letter from Marsovan, Western Turkey, has just been received in Boston, and it gives the only account that has reached this country concerning the massacre in that vicinity.

Zille is a town of 5,000 houses, says the correspondent, and at the time of the annual "Gaire" the authorities sent out of the city the crowd of Circassians, Kourds and villagers who had gathered, leaving the city to its usual inhabitants. The Armenian fear increasing, the Governor sent them a document, saying:

"The government is making all this expense for your protection, and for you to show fear is an insult to the government, for which I will treat you as rebels and determine your punishment."

Hence on November 28 most Armenian shopkeepers were in their places, and of those whose business did not require shops fifty or sixty of the principal men were collected by the police at a casino in the market under pretense of business about taxes.

At noon the trumpet was blown, and the Turks—soldiers and civilians together—began to assault Armenians, with the cry: "Down with Armenians! This is the Sultan's order. Real estate to the crown, commodities to plunder."

The captain gave orders to forty or fifty soldiers to open fire. They obeyed, and when the Armenians tried to run from the market to their houses they encountered the soldiers stationed in the quarters as well as the armed Turkish mob, neither of whom showed any quarter to the Christians. Of those in the casino all but fifteen or twenty were killed.

In all 20 shops and 300 houses were looted, 150 to 200 persons were killed, 50 to 60 wounded. One hour before sunset the trumpet was blown again and the mob began to desist.

During the night the dead were gathered in wagons and carried outside of the city. Though some of the wounded begged to be carried home, they were killed and carted out with the rest. Bodies were thrown from the upper stories and dragged by cords tied to the feet. The next day 100 were buried in one trench in the Armenian cemetery, of whom all but three were cut and hacked beyond all recognition, as was testified to by the doctor and priest in attendance.

The total loss is reckoned at 150,000 to 200,000 Turkish pounds. Ten of the slain were women, twenty or thirty children.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

James, 5 years old, and John, aged 3, sons of Daniel Lynch, were drowned in the Suncook River, at Suncook, New Hampshire.

Edward Nichols and Henry Poole were drowned in the Ausable river, near Keene Centre, N. Y., while driving a large wood jam.

Four young men hired a boat at Pittsburg and started on a pleasure ride. They did not return, and it is believed that they were drowned.

Two shaft men and four miners were killed by an explosion in or near the magazine on the 1100-foot level of the St. Lawrence, mine at Butte, Montana.

Fireman Crowley was probably fatally injured in a freight wreck on the Erie Railroad, at Sparrowsburg, four miles west of Port Jervis, New York.

A severe electrical storm, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over lower Michigan doing much damage. Many barns and houses were struck by lightning and burned.

Richard and John Gaughan, brothers, employed as miner and laborer at the Pine Brook shaft, Scranton, were instantly killed by a fall of rock while at work in the mine.

A fast freight train was derailed and wrecked by a broken axle, at Locust Dale, Pa., and five youths who were stealing rides were badly injured. James Sweeney, of Shamokin, one of the riders, died as the result of his injuries.

Spontaneous combustion among the oils and paints in the basement of Walton Brothers' general merchandise store, in Fairbury, Ill., caused a loss by fire amounting to over $250,000. Several people were injured, Sydney Swark fatally, from inhaling smoke.

A Raleigh, N. C., despatch says that a forest fire in Cumberland county has destroyed ten thousand acres of the finest long leaf pine timber. The loss is over $100,000. One house, many barns, miles of fencing and many cattle are burned. Rain checked the fire, which threatened to reach the town of Fayetteville.

AMERICAN CITIZEN SHOT DOWN.

State Department Demands Investigation of a Murder in San Salvador.

Robert Bonney, an American citizen, was murdered in San Salvador March 27, and as a result the State Department has demanded the fullest investigation. The case was brought to the attention of the United States officials by Congresseman Marsh, of Illinois, who had received a letter from Circuit Judge Bonney of Quincy, Ill., saying that his nephew, Robert Bonney, was engaged in business near Sonsonate, San Salvador, and the statement had reached him that his neyhew had been killed. Judge Bonney requested Mr. Marsh to look into the matter. The latter immediately presented the facts to Secretary Olney, who cabled the United States Consul at San Salvador for his knowledge of the affair. Through Secretary Olney Mr. Marsh received a copy of a cablegram from Consul Murchmeyer of San Salvador, which reads as follows:

Bonney shot March 28. Found dead near Sonsonate. Parties unknown. Supposed object, robbery. Thorough investigation demanded.

MURCHMEYER.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

102D DAY.—The House passed without amendment the fortification appropriation bill, carrying appropriations and authorizations involving an expenditure of $11,384,613. The legislative, executive and judical appropriation bill was sent to further conference after some criticism of the alleged extravagance of the Senate in the matter of pay of its employes.

103D DAY.—The House heard a bitter assault on Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, president of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, and Gov. A. J. Smith, of the Leavenworth Home, in connection with a resolution for the appointment of General Franklin and others to membership on the board. Mr Blue, of Kansas, charged that General Franklin was either grossly negligent and incompetent or dishonest. His main assault, however, was directed at Governor Smith, whom he charged with drunkenness, cruelty and favoritism.

104TH DAY.—Mr. Blue's fight against the reappointment of Gen. William B. Franklin as a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, which was the feature of the proceedings in the House, terminated unsuccessfully, and his amendment to substitute the name of Gen. O. O. Howard for that of General Franklin was rejected. The debate on the subject was continued until 3 o'clock, and was at times quite spirited.

105TH DAY.—The net result of five hours work on the private calendar in the House was the passage of four pension bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Foote, at $50 per month, the rejection of a bill to retire a hospital steward as a second lieutenant of calvary, and the passage of a war claim of less than $600. The latter was the first war claim brought before the House for consideration, and provoked a general debate on the policy of paying war claims.

SENATE.

102D DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Squire (Republican, of Washington) made an elaborate presentation of the pressing needs of coast defenses, pointing out the defenseless condition of our great seacost harbors. Mr. Chandler occupied most of the afternoon in support of Mr. DuPont's claim to a seat in the Senate.

103D DAY.—The Senate spent the day on the Dupont case, Mr. Gray, of Delaware, arguing against the claim of Mr. Dupont. Mr. Gorman proposed an agreement that a final vote on the case be taken next Wednesday. Mr. Mitchell, in charge of the case, declined to make an agreement at that time.

104TH DAY.—The resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken up in the Senate, and Mr. Hill made a dramatic speech in opposition. The New York Senator defended Secretary Carlisle in his administration of the treasury against insinuations of irregularity and showed the prevalence of charges of this character by presenting and reading in full the charges made by Senator Chandler against the friends of Mr. McKinley that a levy of money was being made on protected industries in behalf of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill disclaimed that he had authority to speak for the administration in opposing this investigation.

105TH DAY.—The debate on the bond resolution proceeded in the Senate, Mr. Hill continuing his speech, which is not yet completed. Mr. Hoar supported the proposed bond investigation. A bitter personal altercation occurred between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen, during which Mr. Allen declared that Mr. Gear had uttered a "falsehood" concerning General Weaver of Iowa. Mr. Hoar called Mr. Allen to order, and demanded that his words be taken down. Mr. Allen was obliged to take his seat, but, on motion by Mr. Faulkner, was allowed to proceed in order.

GOES TO CUBA.

Fitzhugh Lee Appointed Consul-General to Havana.

Fitzhugh Lee was appointed Consul-General at Havana, to succeed Consul-General Williams, resigned.

The resignation of Consul-General Williams, which was made public through the nomination of his successor, caused no surprise in Washington. For months past rumor has been busy with Mr. Williams' name, and it has repeatedly been stated that he had resigned during that time. The denials that were obtaind from official sources were always so phrased as to carry only the statement that Mr. Williams was, at the time of denial, still in office, and the conviction obtained, based not only on these denials, but on certain expressions let fall by Mr. Williams during his visit in Washington last year that his resignation has been at the disposal of the President for some time past.

It is known that Mr. Williams has been desirious of surrendering his office, having accumulated a private fortune, being interested in private business ventures that require much of his attention, and, more than all else, being thoroughly tired of the official duties of the place. Touching the manner in which he has discharged those duties, the officials of the State Department are full of praise, and say that Mr. Williams leaves the consular service with the reputation of being a model consular officer of the United States. He has been 22 years in this service, having been appointed in 1874 vice-consul-general at Havana, and promoted to be consul-general 10 years later. He was born in the District of Columbia, and was appointed from New York. His family lives in Brooklyn.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

They Went Down With a Broken Trestle And a Train-Load of Stone.

A special to the Louisville Times from Mitchell, Ky., says: Five men were instantly killed and two others so badly injured that they will die, in a bridge accident.

It happened a half mile from Bedford Junction, on the Belt Railroad, on which the stone from the Bedford quarries is transferred from one road to another, about 9 o'clock A. M. The train broke through a trestle.

The train consisted of an engine and two gravel cars and was running at a high rate of speed at the time of the accident. While passing over what is known as the Standard trestle, the last span from the direction of Bedford collapsed.

The locomotive was at the time beyond the trestle, and had it not been pulled from the track by the weight of the cars behind it, the men on the engine would have escaped.

As it was, the two cars went down with the trestle into a ditch 75 feet deep, and the engine pulled backward in spite of the momentum of the train, rolled over and plunged down the embankment 75 feet high.

All the men who were on the train were employes of the road, and were engaged in ballasting the track with gravel between Mitchell and Bedford. The breaking of the trestle will blockade the road for several days.

EIGHT DROWNED.

Boat Containing Captain and Crew Capsized.

VIRGINIA BEACH TRAGEDY.

They Had Gone Out to Set a Fishing Net and Were Caught in the Breakers—Heroic Efforts Made to Save Them.

One of the most remarkable and at the same time disastrous cases of drowning that ever occurred off the Virginia coast happened at Virginia Beach at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Eight lives were lost, Capt. John Faunce and his son Percy (white) and six colored men.

It seems that Captain Faunce, with his son and six colored boatmen, had started out to set a fishing net at their fishing pond, a mile and a-half south of the Princess Ann Hotel, when a big wave struck their boat endwise, turning it over and drowning the entire crew.

The boat was still in the breakers when the capsizing occurred not 75 feet from shore.

Captain Faunce was at the rudder endeavoring to keep the boat's head to the sea, when his foot slipped and he lost control of the helm. The sea was running very high, and those of the men who were not caught under the boat found it impossible to make the shore. Two of them clung to the keel of the boat, but were washed off.

Frank, another son of Captain Faunce, who was on shore, put out in a small boat with one other man, but his efforts to save any of the unfortunate men were unavailing.

The scene of the accident is about midway between Life-Saving Stations Nos. 2 and 3, which are five miles apart, and no assistance could be had from them.

Captain Faunce came to Virginia from Washington, D. C., conducted extensive fisheries, and was a man of wealth. He was a large shipper of fish to all of the Northern cities.

TWENTY-SEVEN MURDERS.

Confession of H. H. Holmes—Born Bad and Growing to Resemble Satan.

The Philadelphia North American prints what purports to be sentences from the confession alleged to have been made by H. H. Holmes, under sentence of death for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel. The article in the introductory says that Holmes admits himself to be the perpetrator of twenty-seven murders, and proceeds:

"Yes, I was born with the devil in me," says Holmes in one part of the confession. "I could not help the fact that I was a murderer no more than the poet can help the inspiration to song, nor the ambition of an intelligent man to be great. I was born with the evil one standing as my sponsor beside the bed where I was ushered into the world, and he has been with me since.

"The inclination to murder came to me as naturally as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons. Where other hearts were touched with pity, mine filled with cruelty, and where in others the feeling was to save life I reveled in thought of destroying the same.

"Not only that; I was not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way. I sought devices strange, fantastical and even grotesque. It pleased my fancy. It gave me play to work my murderous will, and I revelled in it with the enthusiasm of an alchemist who is not on the trail of the philosopher's stone.

"This inclination," continued Holmes "came to me early in life. I remember when a mere lad my ambition was to study medicine, that I might know the relative effects of poisoning gases, that I might fully become acquainted with their uses and learn to be an expert in handling them.

"I am convinced," he declares, "that since my imprisonment I have changed woefully and grusomely from what I formerly was in feature and in figure.

"From what I can see I believe fully that I am growing to resemble the devil; that the osseous parts of my head and face are gradually assuming that elongated shape so pronounced in what is called the degenerate head and that the similitude is almost completed.

Holmes traced his boyhood days on a farm in Vermont and as a student of medicine in Michigan. It was after he graduated that he began to mutilate human beings. In addition to the twenty-seven murders actually committed he admits that he planned six others, which intervening concurrences prevented his accomplishing.

Holmes thus tells how he mutilated his own son:

"It was shortly after I was married," he declared, "and our boy was but a youngster, playing about with other boys of his own size and age, that I was seized with a wild desire to destroy. I called him in from the road, where he was frollicking about like an innocent with a lot of other lads and took him out to the rear barn.

"I don't know what it was that possessed me, but I took a surgical lance along with me. I noticed there was a terrible look of fear on the little fellow's face as I took him to the barn, and he trembled as I took the knife and told him to undress. I have often thought since that it was like the look of the scared rabbit laid on the operating table, as its pitiful eyes search the group about him, and see that all intent only on the anticipated incision."

With the utmost abandon and with here and there an expressed sigh of regret Holmes then tells how he went through the operation of multilating his own son. He tells how his own flesh and blood was made to submit to the barbarous blade, and there and then was mutilated to pacify the cravings of a murderer's heart. "Finished with that, Holmes felt satisfied, and did not murder his boy outright."

Another life was sacrificed in an endeavor to rescue the seven men entombed in the Hope Mine at Basin, Montana. Albert Boulware, one of a party of men who attempted to go down the shaft to rescue the men, was overcome by foul air, and expired before he could be taken out.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Spanish troops recently suffered a severe reverse at the hands of the insurgents, under command of General Macea.

It is stated in Shanghai that the Japanese Government has peremptorily forbidden the proposed Japanese industrial undertakings in and about that city.

Melting snows in the eastern portion of the Province of Quebec have caused the river to overflow, and much damage has been done to property.

Miss Eva Booth, youngest daughter of Gen. William Booth, has been appointed commandant of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland.

Owing to irregularities in the recent election in Madrid the election officers were fined, and the liberals elected from that city contemplate resigning.

By an explosion in a colliery near Durham, Eng., eight miners are known to have been killed, and it is believed that eighteen persons in all will lose their lives through the disaster.

The financial year just closed in Great Britain has been one of unexampled prosperity. The surplus revenue and public debt reduction were the largest every known in that country.

An uprising of the natives along the Transvaal border is threatened and there is panic among the burghers. The danger in Matabeland will be greatly increased should an uprising occur.

The steamer conveying Li Hung Chang to Russia on his way to attend the ceremonies of the Czar's cornation at Moscow will be escorted through the Mediterranean by a Russian warship.

It is reported in Brussels that Captain Lothaire, the Belgian officer, charged with illegally hanging an English trader named Stokes in the Congo State, was concluded with his acquittal at Bomba.

Settlement of the German railway claims is being made at Carcas, the government of Venezuela agreeing to pay 36,000,000 of bolivars in settlement of past liabilities, future claims and guarantee the interest due.

A Madrid despatch to a London newspaper declares that the Spanish government has received an offer of mediation from President Cleveland, but in Washington it is denied that such a letter has been sent.

EXTERMINATED HIS FAMILY.

A Michigan Man Killed His Wife, Three Children and Himself.

S. B. Minchall, an insurance agent, of Pentwater, Mich., killed his wife, three children and himself, after making an attack on the life of William B. O. Sands, President of the Sands and Maxwell Lumber Company.

Mr. Sands was on his way home about 2.30 o'clock when a man jumped from behind a corner of a street and commenced firing at him with a gun. Mr. Sands started to run across the street to his home. The assailant followed, still keeping up the fire. Mr. Sands ran into his yard and around his house, and still the man followed. Five shots were fired in all, three finding resting-places in his arm and one in the leg. The arm is badly shattered and will have to be amputated.

Suspicion pointed to S. B. Minchall, a local insurance agent and attorney, as the perpetrator of the deed, and it was decided to place him under arrest. The officers found his residence locked and broke in the door.

Mrs. Minchall was lying upon the floor of the sitting-room with a bullet hole in her temple. Near her was the dead body of her daughter, Ruby, about sixteen years of age. In a corner of the same room lay Minchall, with an empty revolver clutched in his hand. He, too, was dead. In an adjoining bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged four, and his infant brother. They were in bed together and had evidently been killed while they slept.

Minchall came from Chicago. From a letter found on his premises, it appears that he contemplated killing his family two months ago. Fear of poverty is the excuse offered. He asks a Chicago friend to look after his family in case they survived him. At the time he seems to have been undecided whether to commit the crime. Minchall left another long letter, the gist of which is that Mr. Sands had promised him all his company's business, and now demanded one-third of the commission, and Minchall was badly involved. He said his extreme love for his family prompted him to kill them rather than see them suffer.

NO MORE EPIDEMICS.

Roentgen Rays Are Said to Kill All Sorts of Disease Germs.

Prof. W. P. Pratt and Hugh Wightman, the electro-therapeutist of Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, claim to have practically proved within the last week that epidemics will be impossible in the future. They claim that Asiatic cholera is no more to be feared than earache, and that diphtheria, glanders and typhoid must all yield to the new remedy—the Roentgen ray.

Various germs were grown in tubes in proper media. Magnetic lines of force from the Crooke's tube were then passed through them. The application lasted two hours. The cholera germ appears to have been wiped out entirely. The diphtheria bacteria have been treated very tenderly and favorably, but after eight days have failed to show the slightest signs of life.

There has been no activity in the bacteria of the other classes, and, with certain modifications, the doctors are now ready to announce that the ray, properly applied, will destroy any form of infectious or contagious germs. This is indorsed by the college faculty.

SLEW TOTS AND HIMSELF.

A Chicago Father's Way of Keeping His Three Children from Want.

John Lehman, a street car driver of Chicago, while brooding over the idea that his family would suffer from want, shot and killed his three children and himself. Lehman first attempted to end his own life by hanging, but failing in this he turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet through his heart, killing himself instantly. The children were aged three and five years and four months.

Two older children who were not at home escaped. Lehman had saved $1,100, and lived comfortably, but became despondent.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

William Hafner, a miner, 28 years of age, was killed by a fall of coal at North Mahanoy Colliery.

Andrew Konitz, a car loader at Beaver Brook breaker Hazleton, was killed by a trip of cars he was running under the chutes.

John Barnett, son of Daniel H. Barnett, a well known lumberman, Clearfield, who was kicked on the head by a horse, is dead.

Mrs. Mary A. Erisman, wife of C. G. Erisman of Lancaster, committed suicide by hanging herself in an outhouse. She had been despondent for some time on account of her sister's death. When her husband came home from work he found her hanging in the outhouse. She was 22 years of age.

Miss Maggie Murphy, of West Avoca, applied at the silk mill in that place for work, but did not find any. She went home and after entering the house complained of a headache. About half an hour later she died. She was 24 years old.

The body of John Moore, the wagon maker, who had been missing since February 28, was found in the river at Montgomery. Identification was positive from the clothing and articles in the pockets. A verdict of drowned under circumstances unknown was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. It is supposed that Moore committed suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He was 53 years of age, and leaves a widow.

Harrison Darrow, residing near Susquehanna, cut down an oak tree. Caleb Bush, who was deaf, walked directly in the way of the falling tree and was killed.

George W. Stewart, of Pottstown, became suddenly insane, presumably from the intense heat, and seizing a gun attempted to shoot himself. His wife wrested the weapon from him. He then went to a drug store and purchased a bottle of laudanum and was about to swallow it when his wife, who had followed him knocked the drug from his hand. She then ordered his arrest.

Joseph Dougherty, the 18-year old son of Harry I. Doughterty, of Lebanon, a well-known dealer in marble and granite, was run over by his father's delivery wagon and almost instantly killed, and in the same accident Walter Bomberger, a young son of J. E. Bomberger, 648 Walnut street, sustained a fracture of one arm.

The two young men were hauling ashes in the wagon from the Dougherty residence to a vacant lot in the southern suburbs of the city, and were crossing a surface drain at Sixth and Locust streets, when the front axle collapsed, throwing both out of the wagon. The horse ran away and dragged the wagon over their prostrate forms.

The first arrest for violation of the health law was made in Steelton. A child of Mike Broshinski, a Hungarian at the steel works, was stricken with diptheria and a card was placed on the house and the inmates warned to remain indoors. Broshinski paid not the slightest attention to the sanitary precautions, but came and went and was arrested.

The three-story farm dwelling of Irvin S. Rhoades, in Pottsgrove township, was burned to the ground with nearly all its contents. The fire started in a defective flue. No one was at home at the time except Mrs. Rhoades, and by ringing the farm bell she attracted the attention of her neighbors, who responded, but were too late to save the building. The loss will reach $2,500, covered by $1,000 insurance.

Andrew Murnar died at his home in Jeddo, the result of treatment received at the hands of footpads. While coming home Monday night he was attached by two unknown men, who, after beating and robbing him, threw him in a mine hole, where he was found by friends the next morning. There is still no clue to the identity of the assailants.

John Walborn, 60 years of age, residing in the Monroe Valley, committed suicide hanging.

Fire, supposed to have been started by a spark from a locomotive of the Lebanon & Trenton Railroad, burned over a large tract of woodland near Heilmandale.

Eli Stave, a well-known farmer in Lower Cumberland County, died at his farm residence, near Stiremanstown, after an illness of four days with catarrhal pneumonia. He was aged 46 years.

W. H. Harter, a painter, while working on the new residence of Samuel E. Fox, Lebanon, on a narrow scaffold, lost his balance and was compelled to leap from the scaffold. Although the distance to the ground is thirty-five feet, Harter was uninjured.

After searching for George Foss all over country for three years the Federal officials arrested him in the Allegheny County Workhouse, where he had slipped in for a minor offense. Foss and confederates flooded a section of Pittsburg with counterfeit coin three years ago.

A serious explosion of mine gas occurred at Williams' colliery at Pottsville, in which one man was fatally injured and four others seriously burned. All of the injured men were working on the fourth lift. They were driving a gangway when a gas feeder was struck by Samuels, who was barring down some top coal, it being near the bottom of the slope. Naked lamps were used and one of these ignited the gas. The timbering was badly damaged by the explosion and some loose coal was ignited. This burned for some time for the reason that it was difficult to fight the fire, owing to the prevalence of black damp. It was not extinguished until the lift was flooded to the depth of three feet by a hose stream.

TWO BANKS SUSPEND.

First National and Liberty Savings Banks at Bedford City Close Doors.

The First National Bank of Bedford City, Va., suspended, and a short time after the Liberty Savings Bank of the same place also closed its doors. Since January 1, there has been a continuous run on the First National, during which time about $50,000 of deposits have been withdrawn. The bank officers have made a brave fight, but were unable to realize on the assets sufficiently to meet the rapid withdrawals. The actual status of the bank is not known, but it is believed that after some delay depositors will be paid in full.

The First National Bank had a capital of $50,000. The Savings Bank is reported to be in very bad shape.

The Sultan of Turkey has repealed the irade for the expulsion of Christian missionaries from Asia Minor.

A SONG.

Lasie, let us stray together,
Far from town or tower;
O'er the mountain where the heather
Spreads it purple flower.
Princely halls were made for pride,
Towns for low deceit, dear lassie?
'Tis near the brae's green side
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!

Where the mountain daisy's blowing
On the turf we tread,
Where the rippling burn is flowing
O'er its pebbly bed—
There, while ev'ry opening flower
As thy smile is sweet, dear lassie!
Shelter'd in some leafy bower,
Thou and I should meet, dear lassie!

—Household Words.

A LUCKY HORSESHOE.

If Detective Sergeant Collie had arrived sooner he might have been able to discover a workable clew, he thought, but when he was called in the burglary was three days old. It was only after the local police had done their best and failed that they applied to Scotland Yard for help, and that the clever detective sergeant was sent to Bourgeoisville.

By that time the local police, under the able direction of Inspector Boodle, had succeeded pretty well in obliterating everything which might have served as a clew to the sergeant. Enough, however, still remained to show him that the burglary was not the work of amateurs, but of professionals. The way in which Mr. St. John-Smith's powerful plate safe had been forced was really a charming piece of workmanship, and excited the detective's warmest admiration, and the rapidity and noiselessness with which the massive silver plate had been removed and the reception rooms stripped of their valuables—including paintings, bronze and other not easily portable articles—proved the persons concerned to possess the highest and rarest skill known to the trade.

Although Sergeant Collie thought he might have been able to do something had he been called in immediately, yet he fully recognized that it was no great discredit to the local police that they had failed trace the guilty persons. It was clear that from the first there was little to indicate who these were. Not a single suspicious-looking man or woman had been seen in the neighborhood for weeks, yet it looked as if those who committed the burglary had thorough knowledge, not only of the country about, but also of the house and the habits of its inmates. Not a single suspicious-looking vehicle had been seen on any of the roads about the pillaged house, or, indeed, about Bourgeoisville, or the village, as it was called, which was nearly a mile distant, on the night of the burglary, and yet the number and weight of the articles were such as to render it highly improbable they were carried off without the help of a vehicle of some sort. The policeman whose beat lay along the London road, off which the pillaged mansion was situated, had seen the ordinary number of vehicles pass during the night, but they all obviously belonged to "carriage people" in the neighborhood. There was not a van, dogcart, or other likely conveyance among them.

Sergeant Collie spent a whole fortnight searching for anything that might promise a clew to the solution of the mystery. He examined and cross-examined Mr. St. John-Smith's numerous servants. He searched the grounds of "Longleat"—the plundered mansion—and of the neighboring houses most minutely, in hope of finding some trace of the missing property. He questioned everybody who lived in the neighborhood, and who within the past month had visited the house. But he discovered nothing.

At the end of the fortnight Sergeant Collie reported to headquarters that he had done all he could, and had completely failed to trace the criminals. As he was convinced that further investigation on the spot—at least, for the present—was useless, he was recalled to town. Before leaving Bourgeoisville he impressed on Inspector Boodle the necessity of reporting the thing at once if another crime of the same kind occurred in or about the village.

Sergeant Collie had not returned to town above two or three weeks before a telegram was received at Scotland Yard from the respected Inspector Boodle. It ran as follows:

"Burglary last night at Chatworth, seat of Mr. St. James-Jones. Similar in all respects to that at Longleat, seat of Mr. St. John-Smith. Immense robbery. Send help."

Within half an hour of the receipt of this telegram Sergeant Collie was on the train bound for Bourgeoisville.

A rapid investigation showed the detective that Inspector Boodle's description of the burglary was absolutely correct. The second burglary corresponded with the first in every detail. It was executed with the same skill and daring; the thieves had forced with the same dexterity and equally strong plate safe, and had removed with the same rapidity and noiselessness an equally large amount of plate and valuables, and, finally, they had left as few traces by which they might be followed up and identified. Sergeant Collie, after three hours' most careful and intelligent inspection of the house, its grounds and everything in the neighborhood which by any possibility could throw light on the mystery, felt compelled to acknowledge that he was as much at sea as to how or by whom the burglary had been perpetrated as the local police had been in the last case.

Indeed, the only point that even looked like a clew had been discovered by the local police. Toward evening, when the detective was wearied and disappointed by his labors, the Inspector came to him with a very mysterious air, and told him that he had found an important clew. This turned out to be a story told by the groom of the doctor at the village, who had been attending one of Mr. St. James-Jones' family.

This fellow said that, coming to Chatsworth the previous day with a bottle of medicine, he noticed a shabbily dressed man hanging about the laurels at the side of the lawn. This person, when he saw he was observed, hastily made off. Sergeant Collie had the footman before him for examination. It was then made clear that the intruder on the lawn was merely a common tramp. The detective, on making sure of this, dismissed the footman and his story with contempt. He was certain of little as regards save this, that it was the work, not of tramps, but of men carefully trained in that line of business, who had planned out every detail in it before they had taken the job in hand.

One or two points in the burglary had greatly struck the detective. In the first place, the plate safe in Chatsworth was built into the kitchen wall, yet the burglars had gone straight to it in its unusual place. Again, a minute examination of the footprints outside the house had convinced the officer that two, or at most three, persons had been engaged in the job. Thirdly, the plunder carried away—and carried away with amazing rapidity—must have weighed the best part of twenty stone. And, lastly, there was not the slightest evidence to show that a horse and vehicle of any kind had been used to remove the plunder. As before, the usual number of private carriages had been seen passing along London road, but nothing beyond that.

To the detective's mind, all these peculiar circumstances could point to only one conclusion, namely, that the burglars had been in the house before they went there to commit the burglary, and that they must live somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the burglary. Accordingly, he directed his inquiries as to the persons who had lately been visiting the servants' hall at Chatsworth.

These he found consisted pretty exclusively of the tradesmen and the maids' sweethearts. The former were all ultra-respectable men, who had been living in the village for years back, yet the detective thought it wise to inspect the premises of all of them. They raised no objection and he made no discovery. As to the sweethearts, he found that all the maids had recognized lovers, who were allowed by Mrs. St. James-Jones a pretty free run of the servants' hall. Among them was the policeman on whose beat London road was. He informed the detective who the other lovers were, and assured him that no new admirers had been hanging around the place of late.

"Hi'd have seen 'em if they 'ad," he said, "and the missus would 'ave done so, too. She's a very systematic lady. She hallows each of 'er mides one sweet'eart and no more. When the gal 'as got one, too, she won't stand poaching. No, hi'm sure there wern't no hother men about."

And the men who were about, the detective soon ascertained, were all as respectable and above suspecion as the constable himself.

Sergeant Collie occupied a fortnight in these inquiries. At the end of that time he had to confess that he was not an inch nearer the solution of the mystery of the burglaries than ever. He again reported to headquarters that further investigation seemed useless, and requested to be recalled.

He was awaiting an answer from Scotland Yard when, early one morning, he was aroused by Inspector Boodle rushing wildly into his bedroom. The officer brought news of another burglary. This time the victim was Mr. St. George-Robinson. The mansion broken into was called Hatfield, and lay on the opposite side of the village to the other two plundered houses.

Exasperated at this repetition of the burglaries under his very nose, Sergeant Collie set out hurriedly with Inspector Boodle for Hatfield, fiercely resolved to leave no stone unturned in his effort to trace the perpetrators. As they hastened along the road—the house was some half a mile from the village—the sergeant cross-questioned his companion as to the character of the poor people who lived in the neighborhood of Hatfield. When he had got all the information he could, he became silent. Suddenly, when they were not far from the house, he came to a dead stop.

"Hurrah!" he cried, delightedly, "we'll nab them this time!"

"How? Why? What makes you think so?" asked the Inspector, amazed.

"Don't you see this?" replied Sergeant Collie, walking across the road and picking up a horseshoe. "Luck—my boy—good luck!"

The Inspector's amazement turned into annoyance.

"Is that all?" he said, "I thought you were wiser than to pay any attention to such old women's notions as that."

"You'll see we'll nab them!" cried the sergeant exultantly, as he pocketed the horseshoe. "I never felt more certain of anything."

The Inspector made no reply; he was too disgusted at his colleague's folly.

They were now close to Hatfield. On going into the house they found everything and everybody in the wildest confusion. The family were away from home, and the housekeeper, terrified at the burglary, and still more terrified that she might in some way be held responsible for it, was in so excited a condition that the policeman found it useless to question her. From her daughter, however, who was the only person staying in the house, he learned that the burglars on this occasion had been disturbed in their work, and that they left the house so hastily that they did not have time to force the plate safe. Dawn was just beginning to break when the alarm took place. The housekeeper and her daughter had sprung out of bed and ran to the window to call for help. The burglars were by this time running helter-skelter down the side of the lawn to some trees which separated Hatfield—which was on a byroad—from a field occupied as a diary farm, and opening into the main road. All that they could say was that there were two men—one looking something like a stableman, the other more like a clerk in dress. A remark of the younger woman, however, struck the detective sergeant as of more importance than her description of the burglar. She said that the man who was dressed like a stableman seemed like somebody she had seen before, but whom she could not remember.

The alarm had risen through the barking of a little fox-terrier, which was sleeping in a basket in the hall of the house. Usually two dogs were kept there—the fox-terrier and a big mastiff; but when the family went to the seaside for the benefit of their only child's health, the little girl asked to have her dogs with her, and the doctor who was attending advised that her wish should be granted, as she was much attached to the animals and might fret if parted from them. The mother assented; but, at the last moment, the father insisted that one should be left behind for the protection of the house. To this fortunate circumstance it was due that the burglary was discovered before the housebreakers could secure the plunder.

Collie and Inspector Boodle spent several hours in a most exhaustive examination. At the end of it one or two things seemed clear enough. As before, it was clear the burglars were adepts in their business; as before, it was clear too, that they knew well the interior of the house; and, as before, there was not a trace, or mark to show who they were or where they came from.

When they gave over the investigation for the day they walked back to the village both deeply impressed, and one reflecting deeply. The latter was Sergeant Collie. After reaching his lodgings, he sat quietly reflecting still. The blacksmith was still at his forge, though it was now evening. Sergeant Collie, who knew him slightly, bade him good day.

"Had a busy day?" the sergeant then asked the blacksmith.

"Pretty well—pretty well," answered Vulcan. "This weather, you see, makes the roads plaguey heavy, and there's lots of shoes dropped."

"I thought so," answered Collie. "I myself found one."

He took the shoe out of his pocket.

"Ay, ay," said the blacksmith, looking at the shoe; "fore off, I should say. I had three of them to-day."

"Any of them about the size of htat?"

"All of 'em, I should say," answered the blacksmith.

"Whose were they?"

"Let me see. Yes. Farmer Oakes' mare, the carrier's pony, and—and I should say the third was Dr. Fell's gelding—yes, it was."

"What sort of a man is the carrier?" asked Collie.

"Old Fardell? One of the best souls living," said the blacksmith. "He's lived in the village since it was started, I think—remembers when there wasn't a big house within three miles, except the old manor house, which was pulled down by Mr. St. John-Smith, three years ago. He's getting past work, I'm afeard."

The detective sat in silence for a minute or two, then he said:

"I don't feel at all well tonight."

"I thought you was looking a bit glum," said the blacksmith.

"I'll go home, I think, and go to bed."

The detective went home and went to bed. Before he was long there, he directed his landly to send for Dr. Fell, and ask him to come as quickly as possible, as the case was urgent. In spite of this intimation, Dr. Fell was not particularly quick of coming, and by the time he arrived the detective appeared very ill indeed. He made the doctor feel his pulse, examine his tongue and try the state of his lungs and heart.

Then the doctor left, saying it was merely a gastric attack, and promised to send him some medicine.

When the doctor was gone Collie sat up in the bed and reflected.

"I have seen him before," he said to himself. "Was it as a witness in a stabbing case, or what? Let me see, now. He's altered, of course; but I feel sure I know him."

He paused and thought again. Then he suddenly jumped out of bed.

"I'll swear it! It's Jack Howse, the forger, or I'm an ass!"

Half an hour later, the doctor, his coachman and footman were in custody on charges of breaking into and stealing from the houses of Messrs. St. John-Smith, St. James-Jones and St. George-Robinson, and half the plunder of those burglaries had been found by the police safely stowed away in the doctor's house and stables.

* * * * * * *

At the Assizes Dr. Fell and his associates were tried and convicted of the three burglaries. The history of Fell was then made public. His real name was John Howse. He had been a medical student in a London hospital, from which he had been expelled for dishonesty. One of his chums, however, had succeed in getting a diploma. This man, who was as disreputable as Howse himself, was called Fell. Shortly after his expulsion Howse was convicted of forgery and sent to penal servitude. While he was serving his sentence Fell died, or, at any rate, disappeared. On his discharge, Howse became aware of this fact, and calmly appropriated his friend's diploma, and started practice at Bourgeoisville as a doctor. His former training as a medical student enabled him to carry out the imposture with complete success. Unfortunately, his old criminal associates found him out and, willing or unwilling on his part, made him their chief in carrying out a regular scheme of burglaries. His professional position diverted suspicion from him and them, while his brougham was used to remove the plunder and his residence to store it till it could be safely disposed of.

"You see, now," said Collie to Inspector Boodle, "the horseshoe proved lucky after all."—London Truth.

Taitou, the Abyssinian Empress.

Taitou (Zehetepla-Berehan, or Sun and Light from Ethiopia) descends from a noble and ancient family. She is of fine figure and regular features, with the exception of a slight defect in her upper jaw. Her complexion is of a light brown color; her eyes dark, large, and expressive; her hands and feet small and well shaped. She dresses after the Ethiopian fashion, but with much taste and even elegance. Taitou is of amiable disposition, though of an impetuous and haughty character; she wants to know all that is done by the emperor, what he says and what he writes, and herself often dictates letters to his secretary sometimes concerning state affairs of great importance.

Taito was married several times before becoming the wife of Menelek, whoin she had known since her infancy at the court of the famous Negus Theodoros, who committed suicide rather than surrender himself to Lord Napier after the capture of Magdala, his capital. There was a talk at that time of uniting by marriage the two young people, both being of royal blood. But Menelek married the daughter of Theodoros. Taitou became the wife of Degiac Griel, and soon after of another Degiac or chief, Ghiorghie, from whom she was divorced three months after the wedding to marry Gianteri Udie. He conspired against the Negus, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The unfortunate Taitou took refuge in the convent of Debra Merci, when she was taken off by her brother, Ras Ollie, who conducted her to the province of Shoa. There Taitou married a chief named Zeccaragaccin, brother of the beautiful Bafana, then the favorite of Menelek; and she was compelled to flee from that fourth husband, who brutally beat and otherwise ill treated her. Taitou again went to her brother, who sent her on a mission to the court of Menelek, from whom she asked the return of some men who had been captured by the imperial governor of the Tigre. Menelek was captivated by the physical beauty and the intellectual accomplishments of Taitou and he married her solemnly, thus making Taitou the Empress of Ethiopia.—Harper's Weekly.

The Horse Fainted.

A rather good story is going the rounds of Germantown at the expense of Mounted Policeman George Whartman. One day recently, when the ground was covered with snow, "Lem" Altemus, the well-known amateur athlete and polo player, went out for a spin in his sleigh. Coming down York road, the horse took fright. Mr. Altemus was gently deposited in a snowdrift, and the animal continued its flight until it came violent contact with a telegraph pole. The result of the collision sent the horse to the ground, where he remained some minutes, exhibiting no signs of life. A crowd of people soon congregated about the apparently dead animal. The form of Officer Whartman was soon conspicuous in the sympathetic crowd, and after taking a good look at the prostrate animal, went to a telephone and ordered Joseph Ladley, residing in Germantown, to lose no time in reaching the place designated with an ambulance to carry away the dead animal. The ambulance was some time in getting to the scene, but when the driver and Officer Whartman looked about for the supposed dead horse he could not be found. A visit to Mr. Altemus' stable disclosed the fact that the horse after regaining consciousness, quickly ran to its home and appeared to be none the worse for its exciting experience.—Philadelphia Record.

The Class Was Dismissed.

The Philadelphia Record tells of a school teacher who was instructing a class of boys in geography. Everything went well until, in order to make the matter plainer, she took an ordinary globe, and pointing to the portion containing the United States, asked her class where she would come out if she should start from Philadelphia and go straight through the earth. She knew they would all say China, but she wanted to see which of her scholars would answer first. She waited fully a minute, and no answer came. Away back in the room a grimy hand was finally held up. "Well, David," she asked, "where would I come out if I should go straight through the earth from here?" The silence was growing thicker every second. "Please, Miss Maude, you would come out of the hole," was the reply, and the class in geography was dismissed for the day.

Muskrats for Food.

In nearly every part of Berks county, Pa., muskrats nowadays are used for feed and are pronounced a first-class dish. Ten years ago the idea of eating them would have been scorned in nearly every section of Berks. The muskrat is a great deal cleaner with its food than most other animals that have for years been used on the table. It is claimed that muskrat meat is a great deal finer to the taste than that of a rabbit.

Five hundred trading vessels leave the Thames daily for all parts of the world.

A DESPERADO'S LAST DAYS.

How Cherokee Bill Was Captured and How He Died.

The crimes of Cherokee Bill, recently executed at Fort Smith, Ark., were not only numerous, but the cold-blooded viciousness with which he committed them gained for him the appellation of the "Gorilla."

Clint Scales planned with Rogers to secure the desperado, and they played friendly with him. Bill, however, would never allow any one to get behind him, and even at dinner that day ate with his Winchester across his lap. After finishing the meal he approached the fireplace and stooped for a fagot with which to light a cigarette, when Scales knocked him senseless with a poker and placed handcuffs on his wrists. He was taken to the Federal jail at Fort Smith. Here he and other desperate characters in "Murderer's Row" planned an escape, and in some clandestine manner Bill was furnished with a revolver. At meal time on July 26, Bill made a dash for liberty, and shot Larry Keating, a jail guard, dead. He fired four shots at another guard, but missed, and was overpowered and placed in his cell and kept there to the hour of his execution. After being placed in his cell he gobbled like a turkey and strutted proudly. A mob formed and clamored to get at the "Gorilla," but they could not storm the Federal jail. Bill kept a blanket hanging at his cell door, and would not show himself to visitors unless paid for an appearance.

The scaffold on which the "Gorilla" was executed is the most remarkable structure of its kind on the continent, possessing a grewsome appearance and a ghastly record. It is made of rough strong timbers, which are protected only by a plank roof. It stands just inside the south wall of the old fort, at a point where the fort's magazine was once located. The trap is of heavy folding planks, with strong strap hinges, heavy staple and lever. It would "accommodate" a dozen murderers, but six at one time is its greatest record. In all, ninety-three murderers have been executed on this scaffold out of 154 sentenced in the past quarter of a century by the now somewhat conspicuous judge, Isaac Parker. Seventy-six of the executed were "worked-off" by an Irishman named George Maledon, who recently moved from Fort Smith to a farm in Kansas. Maledon received $25 for each, and instead of going about his duties in a brutal way, he always dressed stylishly and drove to the fort in a carriage, adjusting the loop with care and coolness, and he never made a botch job in all his services as hangman. After making a remarkable record as a hangman it dawned upon Maledon that it was "not a gentlemanly vocation," and he resigned.

Soap Books.

"If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then a soap book must rank next to the Bible," said the cyclist.

"What is a soap book?" inquired a Journal reporter.

The cyclist took from his pocket a small volume the leaves of which looked like waxed paper. Tearing one of the leaves from the book, he plunged it and his hands into a basin of water, whence they emerged covered with a profuse lather. The leaf had disappeared, having been transformed into the alther. The leaf was pure soap.

"It's the most convenient form for soap for the traveller," said the cyclist, "and it's a regular up-to-date invention. All the wheel men and women are beginning to carry it.

"It is my belief," he continued abstractedly, "that the newspaper of the future will be made of soap."

"Soap?"

"Yes, soap, and printed with soap ink in different colors. It would then be easy to trace the life of a paper. At 9 a. m. you read it over your coffee; at 9:30 you pass it to your wife; at 10 she gives it to the cook, and at 11 it is washing the family linen.

"There will be other uses for the soap newspaper," went on the cyclist, his imagination expanding. "If left in the street and eaten by a chance goat the goat might fatten on it and he might not. If he did he would be a soap-fat goat, but at any rate, if he died he would die clean. Those papers that the goats spared in the streets would at the first shower turn into soapsuds and wash the city clean. Wood pulp would become a drug in the market and fat—soapfat—would be worth its weight in gold. Morally——"

The cyclist addressed the air; the reporter had disappeared.

Cherry Stone Curiosities.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, (Mass.,) museum which contains one dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary size but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved 124 heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their mitres and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for $15,000 and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered an object of so much value that its possession was disputed and it became the object of a suit in chancery.

A Huge Plow.

A traction engine on the Chico ranch pulls twelve-inch plows, and, with three men, does the work of nine men and fifty-four horses. It plows forty acres in twelve hours at a cost of the time of three men, two cords of wood, and the oil, wear and tear, and interest upon the cost of the engine. So says the Chico (Cal.) Chronicle.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

Drunken Redskins Kill Officials of a Mexican Town.

A telegram from Oaxaca City, Mexico, states that the rebel Indians at the town of Juquela killed all the town Councillors, school teachers, local priests, Chief of Police, and the telegraph operator, in fact, every one holding a government place. The people are in terror and troops have been sent for the relief of the town.

The military movement made against the rebel Zimitians has resulted in driving the Indians into the mountains. They began their plotting in holly week, instigated by Indian lawyers, who informed them that the new State taxes were unconstitutional, but the authorities paid no attention to the excitement among them, considering they were engaged in their usual celebration of the season. But procuring arms and machetes, they made a rush for the town hall and the prefect hastily closed the doors, which they soaked with petroleum and burned, thus effecting an entrance, sacking the place and penetrating the private apartments of the prefect, grossly maltreated the women of his family, and then turning the attention to the officials and armed servants, killed and wounded several.

The scene was a horrible one, as the assault took place in the early evening, and the excitement of the mob was indescribable. The Indians were possessed with fury, and it was absolutely impossible for respectable inhabitants to control them, as all were drunk and maddened. The mob, after sacking the town hall, went to the Federal stamp office and assaulted it, burning down the outside door with petroleum, which also communicated fire to the entire house, placing Collector Graciada, who was on the roof with his clerks, in a condition of the utmost peril, but they managed to escape by the rear, jumping for their lives.

Many shops were burned, after being sacked, and the Indians decorated themselves with stolen finery. They all fled on the approach of the soldiers, and are now in the hills. The revolt is local, and will be suppressed, and the instigators of the Indians will be severely punished, as they took advantage of their gross ignorance.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

Senator Hawley's Bill Will Be Reported by the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs agreed to report favorably Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the army. The bill increases the force to 30,000 enlisted men, to be composed of ten regiments of cavalry, seven of artillery and twenty-five of infantry.

The bill as it will be presented will also provide for the continuance of the battalion of engineers, as provided for by the existing law. This provision was omitted in the original draft of the bill, but was inserted in committee.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 65
High Grade Extra			4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72		75
CORN—No. 2 White	34½		35
Oats—Southern & Penn	24½		25
RYE—No. 2	44½		45
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 00		15 50
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	15 50		16 00
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			80
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	5¼@	5¾
City Cows		5	5¼
Southern No. 2		4½	4¾
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	18 @	22
ONIONS		20	40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	7 @	7¾
Clear ribsides		7	7¾
Hams		10½	11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	19 @	20
Under Fine		18	19
Creamery Rolls		18	19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	11 @	11¼
N. Y. Flats		12	12½
Skim Cheese		6	7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	11 @	11½
North Carolina		10	10½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	12 @	14
Ducks, per lb		9	10
Turkeys, per lb		10	11
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Inf'r's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 25 @	4 50
SHEEP		2 50	4 00
Hogs		4 00	4 25
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		21	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		75	75¼
RYE—Western		48	49
CORN—No. 2		37	37½
OATS—No. 3		24½	26½
BUTTER—State		13	21
EGGS—State		13	13½
CHEESE—State		6	10¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		72	72¼
CORN—No. 3		36	36½
OATS—No. 2		25¾	26¼
BUTTER—State		21	24
EGGS—Penna. ft		12	12¼

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 23

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

IF IN DOUBT

When you come to Bellefonte for shopping, it might be a wise idea to look through THE NEW RACKET before making your purchases. We think we are safe in saying that every three out of four of the residents of Bellefonte buy at THE RACKET. There is a reason for this, and if you ask them, they will tell you that it is the "Up-to-Date" store of the place, or as an intelligent lady said today, "Sinee The Racket came to town, some very pretentious stores have learned quite a good deal."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

MEYER

The warm weather is here perhaps a little sooner than some expected But we are ready to supply you with warm weather goods.

RIBBED VESTS

For ladies' 5c 10c 15c 17c 20c 25c 35c
Chidren's from 10c up.

IN WHITE DRESS GOODS

We can show you a fine assortment from 8c up. We have some fine white Persian lawn at 35 and 45c.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Co. Superintendent Sustained.

The superior court has sustained the county superintendent, S. G. Rudy, of Huntingdon county, in refusing a teachers' certificate to E. E. Kell, of Shade Gap. The case was decided against him by Judge Love in that county, but he felt it was due to the citizens of the state, who have children in the public schools, to obtain a decision from a higher tribunal than the county court, and he appealed the case at his own expense pro bono publico. Now it is finally decided that county superintendents have power to refuse a teacher a certificate who he believes is not worthy to receive it.

Warm and Hot.

We've had a regular summer heat the last week with the thermometer hugging the nineties. Straw hats and light clothing was the rage and then we sweltered. It was the hottest weather April has had for years. However since Tuesday it is more comfortable and much cooler. The trees are coming out in leaves and are three or four weeks ahead of the scheduled time.

To Rebuild.

Hotel Musser is to be improved in various ways this summer. The proprietor contemplates a complete renovation of the building by way of a new and modern awning and balcony, new siding, fresh paint, and other appliances that go to beautify the house. All this will add greatly to the appearance of Main street square.—Millheim *Journal*.

Religious Services.

By the kindness of the members of the M. E. church, of Centre Hall congregation, the United Evangelical congregation worshiped in their church gratis, since deprived of their own, and will continue to hold their services there regularly, as the former have rented the same to them for that purpose. Preaching next Sunday, April 26, at 7.30 p. m.

C. H. GOODLING, Pastor.

For District Attorney.

A. L. Little, formerly principal of the Centre Hall schools, was nominated for District Attorney, by acclamation, by the Bedford county Republican convention last week.

New Spring Millinery.

Mrs. M. C. Ishler has just received her spring stock of Millinery goods. All are invited to come and inspect the goods, at her store at Tusseyville.

—See our great assortment of Straw Hats—Faubles.

BOOZER-BOAL WEDDING.

Last Thursday Evening's Event Largely Attended.

Last Thursday evening the marriage ceremony of Mr. David A. Boozer and Miss Martha Boal, was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Boal, about two miles west of Centre Hall.

The ceremony was witnessed by a very large assemblage, and the spacious and roomy Boal mansion was crowded with invited guests who had gathered from all parts.

It was an expectant and representative assemblage, and as the stated time was nearing, the guests arranged themselves where the ceremony could best pe seen. At half-past seven Mendelsohn's wedding march was struck up by Miss Mabel Boal, sister of the bride, and soon the wedding party, led by Rev. James W. Boal, proceded down the stairs into the parlor. The large room could not hold all the guests and about fifty were compelled to remain in the hall. Both bride and groom were unattended, and took their position in a corner of the room before the minister.

A short prayer was offered by Rev. Eisenberg, after which Rev. Boal began the simple and impressive ceremony, according to the rites of the Presbyterian church, and in a few words the couple were bound in the holy bonds of matrimony. Congratulations were next in order and many were the good wishes of the numerous friends of the bride and groom.

Lap tables were spread and the guests disposed themselves to the best advantage to secure the good things that were coming. An elaborate and splendid supper was served, and the guests did it ample justice. The evening was spent in social intercourse in which the large and spacious lawn was pressed into service, and every one had a jolly good time.

The presents received by the bride were both useful and ornamental, and attested to the bride's popularity among her numerous friends. China, cut glass, silverware, and linen figured prominently.

Mr. and Mrs. Boozer departed unannounced from the assemblage and were driven to Spring Mills, where they took the next morning's train for a wedding tour to Philadelphia and Atlantic City. They returned Tuesday evening and took up their residence at the groom's home in this place.

Accidentally Shot.

Monday morning Harvey Hassinger, aged nineteen years, accidentally shot Henry McMullen in the right temple while the former was hunting ducks, along the creek, near McCoy's works, below Bellefonte. McMullen was making a fence around his residence when Hassinger shot at a duck with a rifle. The ball glanced and struck McMullen on the forehead over the right eye, penetrating the skull. The ball was removed and McMullen is getting along as well as can be expected. The shooting was purely accidental and no arrests will be made.

Heavy Storm.

Monday evening a heavy thunder storm passed over this section and sent the thermometer down several degrees. The storm was general all over this valley and a heavy rain fell with frightful thunder and lightning on the side. No damage was done, and everyone welcomed the down-pour. Vegetation got a good start, and took a big jump.

Voted for the Debt.

A special election was held last Friday by the citizens of Millheim on the question of an increase of debt for the purpose of erecting a fine new school building. The vote was 70 for and 7 against. It is the purpose to erect a school building of modern design with about six rooms, with all conveniences, and to cost about $5,000.

Bicyclists and Tolls.

According to the ruling of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, turnpike companies have the right to charge bicyclists toll at the rate of a cent a mile. As there is extremely little wear caused by a bicycle to a pike, wheelmen consider this one cent a mile rate exhorbitant. Bicyclists are going to ask for the passage of a bill making the bicycle toll one cent a gate.

Will Hold a Festival.

The members of the M. E. Sunday school, of Centre Hall, purpose holding a festival on the evening of Decoration Day. The refreshments will consist of ice-cream, cake and coffee. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The place of holding the festival will be announced at a later date.

Fatally Burned.

At Loyalsockville, Clinton county, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Thomas Casselberry was fatally burned by her dress catching fire from the kitchen stove. She died from the effects of her burns.

Is Improving.

Mr. Reuben Hartman, one of Millheim's respected citizens, who was ill several months, we are pleased to learn is able to be out again.

—See our great assortment of Straw Hats—Faubles.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Little Girl Mortally Injured by a R. R. Turntable.

May Minerva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Emerick, who removed from this place several years ago and now resides at Karthaus, met with a fatal accident on Sunday noon of last week, and died the same evening from being crushed under a railroad turntable while at play with some companions.

With several playmates on the day the little girl was playing about and on the turntable, when one of the little ones moved the table. May Minerva was on top. She became frightened and jumped off the landing on the track and was caught by the turntable. She was so badly crushed that she died the same evening, suffering greatly. One leg was broken above the knee and several ligaments cut. On the other leg the bone was supposed to have been crushed and a piece of iron forced through the fleshy part of the thigh. Her age was 11 years and 4 months.

Her remains were brought to Centre Hall for interment last Friday afternoon, burial being made in the cemetery at this place.

To Build an Extension.

Work will be commenced within the next ten days to lay rails on the Pine Grove Extension of the Bellefonte Central Railroad, says the *Daily News*. Altogether, about four miles of new road will be built, three miles of which are already graded. The work will be commenced on this end and pushed right through until the whole thing is completed. It will take about two months to complete the job.

Big Band of Gypsies.

Tuesday afternoon one of the largest band of Gypsies passed through Centre Hall, that has visited this section for years. There were ten or twelve wagons and about twenty horses. The band had the fine fancy wagons which were so common years ago, and they looked quite decent and respectable, and attracted more than ordinary attention. They went on through town across the mountain.

Busy at Work.

The farmers are getting down to hard work, and the last few weeks have been busy as bees getting their land into good shape for the spring seeding. The ground works nicely and is in good shape.

—See our great assortment of Straw Hats—Faubles.

MOUNTAIN FIRES.

Large Sections of Timber Destroyed by the Flames.

For several days of this and last week the atmosphere in the valley had been heavily laden with smoke, which arose in great clouds from mountain fires burning in different parts of the county.

Across in the Seven mountains one of the ranges was burning fiercely for several days and it covered a territory of several miles. The timber in the mountains has been very dry and a fire once started moved rapidly. The timber destroyed will reach a large figure, and some one has lost a little pile through carelessness or maliciousness.

Nittany mountain had been burning for several days on the other side, but had not reached our side. The heavy rain Monday evening extinguished the flames and stopped further progress, and the air is again free of smoke.

Our Court House.

The Bellefonte court house was erected in 1804. From the organization of the county in 1800 up to the completion of the house of justice, courts were held in the stone house on corner of Spring and High streets, now occupied by Mr. Valentine. In 1855, the court house was "repaired" by tearing it down all but the front pillars and constructing the same on a large scale, the contract price being $9,228. George W. Tate was the architect and builder. During the "repairing," as the grand juries ordered, court was held in the basement of the old Methodist church, on East High street, now owned by Mr. Myer.

Caught Between the Trucks.

Samuel Ragor, of Milroy, was caught between the lumber trucks on Culp's tram-road on Monday and was badly crushed. He lingered until Thursday when he died. The funeral was held on Saturday and was very largely attended. The deceased was thirty-two years old and leaves a widow and three children to survive him.

Death of a Centre County Lady.

Mrs. Jacob Gobble, of Snydertown, Centre county, died Sunday at 12:30 o'clock, of la grippe, aged 70 years. Deceased is survived by her husband, two daughters and two sons. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

Will Encamp at Lewistown.

Lewistown has been practically decided upon as the place for holding the divisional encampment this year. The fact has not been officially announced, but it is known that last week Governor Hastings, Adjutant General Stewart, Major General Snowden, Brigadiers Gobin and Wiley, together with Quartermaster General Logan and Commissary General Ripple visited Lewistown and practically settled that the division should go into encampment there on July 18 to 25.

An Important Decision.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Stewart Wednesday rendered an opinion in an important matter that interests the teachers of the state. The McKeesport public school directors at a recent meeting adopted a motion to the effect "That all teachers be required to undergo an examination regardless of their normal diplomas, permanent or professional certificates." The question was referred to the Department of Public Instruction as to whether the board had a right to adopt such a rule. In the opinion Mr. Stewart says that "Graduates of State Normal schools hold Normal school certificate or diploma lawfully granted to them by the State Board of Examiners, which certificate or diploma exempts the holder from further examination in any of the branches named thereon."

More Ore Near Clintondale.

The Lock Haven Democrat says that A. N. Heckman, who resides near Clintondale, also found quantities of ore on his farm. The ore is said to be of fine quality and is believed to exist in paying quantities. Mr. Heckman's farm is less than a mile east of Mr. Dornblazer's place, upon which ore was found some time ago. Gentlemen from this city have been looking over Mr. Heckman's farm with a view to purchasing the place.

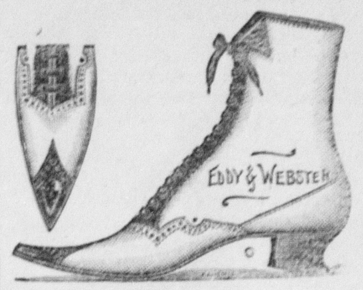
Seriously Injured.

William Reitenbach, a freight brakeman on the P. & N. W. R. R., while making a coupling was caught between the draw-heads and had one finger cut off and one mashed so badly that it will be hard to save it, The accident occurred near LaJose, on the 16th of April.

Much Crowded.

The columns of the REPORTER have been very much crowded the last two weeks through overplus of advertising. It will be but a week or so until we can devote our usual space to reading matter.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL...

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES ?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

Our Advertisements Always Mean Bargains.

THE GLOBE.

Excelling, Eclipsing, Unmatchable, Unrivalled.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY KINGS OF LOW PRICES.

By patronizing our establishment you will reap a double satisfaction; firstly in the merits of the articles themselves, and secondly in paying the lowest possible price at which such high class goods can be bought. Not one word that we say in our advertisements would be of any consequence but for the fact that we back up every statement we make with piles and piles of merchandise. We produce all we advertise and keep the confidence of the public. Our weekly announcements are statements of facts—a making of promises that are fulfilled to the letter.

.....There Are Many Things in this Advertisement for You.....

8 Bargains as a Starter.

200 dozens Ladies' Vests, all sizes, good quality, during Spring Sale 5c
125 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, sold elsewhere at 10c, our price per pair 5c.
83 dozen Men's Working Socks, the biggest value ever known, per pair 5c.

Towels and Toweling.

All Linen Towels, full size, 9c.
Fine Linen Towels, fancy border, 12c.
Turkish Towels, largest size, 10c.
Good Toweling, per yard, 5c.
Checked Toweling, per yard, 4c.

2 Snaps in Capes and Skirts.

Here is something that you cannot afford to miss. (1) Capes in black, blue and tan: a regular $1.50 quality, we will sell you cheaper than you can make them. A limited number, your choice for 95c. Also a good assortment of silk and wool Capes in prices ranging from $1.25 up to $12.75. (2) A fine figured Sicilian Skirt, any length desired, full width, for $1.19. Now can you afford to make one when we set this price on them?

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Made of the finest quality of percale, latest style and finish, for 48c. We have also a good selection of blue and black at 59c; same goods cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 75c.
Persian Patterns made with the new Bishop Sleeve.
Don't forget to take a peep at these.

A Special Offering in Kid Gloves.

A fine genuine Kid Glove, all colors, looks like a dollar quality, feels like a dollar quality, and wears like a dollar quality. We have a limited number and will close out the lot at 69c per pair.

A Money-Saving to the Purchaser.

DRESS GOODS.

We have a full line of all classes of Dress Goods, yard wide; you will pay 25c for the same material elsewhere, our price 17c a yard. Colors to select from—black, cardinal, garnet, brown, tan, drab, green, slate, old rose, light blue and navy.
And the finest line of all wool silk and silk and linen Plaids ever shown in Bellefonte, and at prices that defy competition.

WASH FABRICS.

In Dimities and other Wash Fabrics we lead the procession. Just think of over 60 styles of Figured Dimities to select from, at prices ranging from 8c. to 25c. a yard.
Tasso Silk—new wash fabric; looks like silk and wears better than silk; our price per yd. 10c.
Bon Ton Crepe—another new wash fabric, and shown only at "The Globe." We have it in all colors, per yard 12c.
We also have a very pretty line of Plain and Figured Ducks at prices ranging from 10c. to 15c.
Linon Batiste, the latest novelty of the season, in plain colors, 9c., 10c., 12c. and 15c. a yard. In figures, 10c. and 15c. a yard.
We have the most complete line of Silkaline ever shown in Centre county; also all other materials for fancy work, such as Figured Denims, etc.
Big line of Percales, sold elsewhere for 12c., our price 9c.

IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We are the acknowledged leaders in this line. We acknowledge no competition. We carry the largest stock and have the reputation deservedly of selling our goods at popular prices. We make no charge for trimming hats. All hats trimmed free of charge. We sell a popular Sailor for 15c. A real good one for 25c, and an extra good one for 73c. Remember, all hats trimmed free of charge, which means a saving to you of from 25c to $1 on every hat bought from us.

Can You Afford to Let This Opportunity Slip By?

Notions.

Florida Water per bottle 12c	Linen Thread 4c
Curling Irons 5c.	Shoe Blacking 5c
Thimbles 1c	Kid Curlers per pack 4c
Door Knobs 2c	Lead Pencils 1c
Looking Glasses 5c	Scales 10c
Tracing Wheels 5c	2-foot Rules 8c
Egg Beaters 3c	1-foot Rules 6c
Coffee Strainers 5c	Thermometers 19c
Gum Hair Pins 1c	Knives and Forks per set 48c
Belt Pins 2c	Pen Knives 5c
Reading Combs 3c	Can Openers 5c
Pocket Books 5c	Scissors, extra quality, 10c
Base Balls 5c	Locks 10c
Chinese Iron Wax 4c	Hooks and Eyes per card 2c
Match Safes 5c	Safety Pins 3c
Shaving Brushes 5c	Dress Stays per package 5c
Ink per bottle 4c	Corset Steels 5c
Tape Measure 3c	Writing Paper, ½ ream 17c
Envelopes per pk 4c	Child's Jumping Rope, 4c
Shawl Straps 10c	Slate Pencils per doz. 3c
12 doz Shirt Buttons 4c	Buttermilk Soap 5c
Christie Bread Knives 19c	Violets per bunch 5c
Paper of Pins 1c	Clothes Baskets, large, 49c
Black Pins per box 5c	Saxony, all colors, 5c
Tooth Brushes 5c	Mucilage per bottle 4c, and a host of others too numerous to mention.
Blacking Brushes 9c	
Clothes Brushes 10c	
Scrub Brushes 5c " " (large) 10c	
White-wash Brushes 10c	
Curry Combs 10c	
Vaseline 10c kind 5c	
Ammonia pint bottle 10c	

Our Notion Counter is visited by nearly every customer that enters our store. The people have learned that they can purchase almost anything new in Household Notions at a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. on hardware and drug store prices.

Miscellaneous.

Yard wide Bleached Muslin per yd 5c	Curtain Scrim per yd 5c
Yd. wide Unbleached Muslin, per yd 4½c	Good Shirting pr yd 5c
Red Table Linen per yard, 19c	Men's Heavy Overalls 49c
White Table Linen per yard 25c	Men's Heavy Shirts 25c
Good Calicoes, 4½c	Good Suspenders 9c
Dress Ginghams, (fine) per yd 6c	Celluloid Collars 8c
Fine Silesia per yd 8c	Fine Percale Shirts 50c
	Belt Buckles 10c
	Shirt Waist ets 9c
	Side Combs per pair 5c

Read Prices, Then See the Goods.

We Sell Goods Cheaper than any Store in Bellefonte, but for Cash Only.

HATZ & CO.

Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors. - - - - BELLEFONTE.